

# THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama.



No. 2206.

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1870.

PRICE  
THREEPENCE  
Stamped Edition, 4d.

**NOTICE.**—In consequence of the increased demand for the **ATHENÆUM**, and to meet the requirements of the Trade in respect to the despatch of Continental and other parcels, it is requisite that the Journal should go to press at an earlier hour than hitherto.

This Notice is to inform Publishers of the change, and also to intimate that Advertisement Proofs with Corrections cannot be received after One o'clock on **THURSDAY**.

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**EXAMINATIONS IN DRAWING OF THE SECOND GRADE** will be held at South Kensington, and at the various Schools of Art, and Night Classes, established under Local Committees throughout the United Kingdom, on the 10th and 11th MARCH, 1870, commencing at 7 p.m.

Local Committees desiring to hold an Examination, should apply to the Secretary of the Science and Art Department, South Kensington, London, W., for Form No. 525, which must be returned filled up by the 10th February, 1870.

Candidates not being Students in such Schools or Classes should apply before the above date to the Secretary of the School or Class at which they desire to be examined, in order that they may be included in the local return of Candidates for Examination.

By order of the  
Committee of Council on Education.

**ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.**—AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

The Examination of Candidates for the Society's Prizes will take place in the week commencing **TUESDAY**, April 26, 1870. The age of Candidates must not be above 21 years on the 1st of March. Copies of the Form required to be sent in by the 1st of March may be had on application. H. M. JENKINS, Sec. 15, Hanover-square, London, W.

**ARCHITECTS.**—NOTICE is hereby given that the **TRUSTEES** appointed by Sir John Soane will meet at the **MUSEUM**, No. 13, Lincoln's Inn-fields, on **THURSDAY**, the 24th of MARCH, at TWELVE o'clock at Noon precisely, to distribute the Dividends which shall have accrued during the preceding year from the sum of £5,000, reduced 3 per cent. Bank Annuities, invested by the late Sir John Soane, among Distressed Architects, and the Widows and Children of Deceased Architects left in Distress or Distressed Circumstances. Forms of Application may be had at the Museum, and must be filled up and delivered there on or before **SATURDAY**, the 12th of March, after which day no Application can be received.

**VICTORIA INSTITUTE or PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN**, 8, Adelphi-terrace. **MONDAY**, February 7, 1870, at 8 p.m., Paper on the Numerical System of the Old Testament, by the Rev. Dr. THORNTON, V.P.—**MONDAY**, February 21, Paper on Spontaneous Generation, or the Problem of Life, by the Rev. Prof. KIRK, of Edinburgh.

**ART-UNION OF LONDON.**—Subscription One Guinea.—Prizeholders select from the Public Exhibitions. Every subscriber has a chance of a valuable prize, and, in addition, receives a Volume of 26 Illustrations of "Hereward the Wake," by the Rev. Chas. Kingsley, engraved by G. F. Lewis from the original drawings by H. C. Selous. **SUBSCRIPTION LIST** is now OPEN.

LEWIS POOCK, Hon. Sec.  
No. 444, West Strand, Jan. 1, 1870. EDMD. E. ANTROBUS, J. Sec.

**THE MUSICAL UNION INSTITUTE.**—The Director, suffering from a very severe attack of influenza, defers giving his Lecture on Practical Harmony—Theory of F♯—until next month. The Record of 1869 will be published in a few days.  
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**UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.** **TUESDAY EVENING LECTURES.**

The **SECOND LECTURE** of the Series will be delivered on February 8th, at 8 p.m., by Prof. HENRY MORLEY, Subject, "The Allegory of the Faerie Queen."

The subsequent Lectures will be as follows:—  
Third Lecture, March 8th, by Sir Edward G. Creasy, Subject, "Poetry."  
Fourth Lecture, April 12th, by Prof. G. C. Foster, F.R.S. Subject, "The Mutual Convertibility of Mechanical and Electrical Energy."  
Fifth Lecture, May 10th, by E. J. Poynter, Esq., A.R.A. Subject, "Realism and Sentiment."  
Sixth Lecture, June 14th, by Prof. C. Cassal, Subject, "French Literature and Liberty." (This Lecture will be delivered in French.)

Tickets, which are transferable, and will admit either Ladies or Gentlemen, may be obtained at the Office of the College. Price, for the Course, 10s. 6d.; for a single Lecture, 2s. 6d. The proceeds will be paid over to the Fund now being raised for erecting the South Wing of the College. JOHN ROBSON, B.A., Secretary to the Council.

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"Ere closing, to one other point would I wish to draw the reader's attention. It is one which has been most unaccountably overlooked, and it is this: that the *Old Testament history and literature makes no sort of profession to be that of the Jews*. ... The term 'Jew' or 'Jewish' rarely or never occurs in the Old Testament Scriptures; ... with the grander, sublimer Bible, I can hardly recall so much as a *Jewish association*. ... And here, in passing, I may observe, that nothing has ever struck me as more anomalous, or unaccountable, than the *irresponsible testimony of all profane to sacred tradition*—the utter disproportion between the part which the *Biblical 'Jew'* is maintained to have played before the world, sacerdotally, legislatively, imperially; in literature, philosophy, dominion; and the deathlike silence, upon one and all of these scores, of each and every other early witness. The thing is inexplicable, and unparalleled in the whole compass of humanity and letters.... Misconception of some sort, somewhere, there must be, either on their part or ours, probably both. However, I shall bet, and *confer* it, above all measure surprised, if one, at any rate, of the results of the 'Palestine Exploration Expedition' is not to be, to establish—that whilst the 'Jerusalem' of the 'Saviour' may, possibly enough, be forthcoming in the vicinity of Jordan, that of Solomon will have to be looked for on the banks of Euphrates."—*Vox Clamantis*.

\* The Jews.

† 1866.

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PARTLY because the conditions of American society are notoriously favourable to social experiments, but mainly through the misrepresentations of reporters strongly prejudiced in behalf of the theories of communism, Englishmen have generally formed erroneous conclusions concerning the magnitude and prosperity of the socialistic communities of the United States that either sprang directly from the influence of Owen and Fourier, or originated in the labours of innovators who derived their inspiration from the one or the other of those reformers of humankind. That Owenism and Fourierism failed to accomplish their ends in the Old World the socialists allow; but the stubborn adherents of the discredited theorists have been wont to point to the United States as a land where socialism had taken firm root and would certainly produce permanent results. Nor were the enthusiasts altogether without the support of facts and probabilities. It was unquestionable that the communistic associations of Owen and the joint-stock clubs of Fourier were less likely to fail in a country abounding in people educated to adapt themselves to new ways, and offering an abundance of clear ground for families of eccentric actors, than in societies where religious institutions and political arrangements precluded speculators from making systematic war on established principles and ancient usage. Moreover, it was certain that scores of associations had been formed at various times, to illustrate practically the principles of modern communism, under circumstances that would, at least, give them many chances of success. Much was not known of the numerical or pecuniary strength of the greater number of these experimental societies. Some, it was assumed, were insignificant affairs, but others were known to have started with ample territory, abundance of capital, and no lack of the human material that, on the American continent, is wont to convert villages into cities in the course of a few years. Many of them perished soon after their establishment, but others were reported to have survived the trials which such novel associations might be expected to encounter; and, upon the whole, we have no reason to blush for our credulity in believing that socialism had achieved a few considerable, though modest, successes in almost the only country in the world where it could hope to escape failure. Anyhow, our misapprehensions were shared by our countrymen, who will learn with surprise that, just in proportion as it has been exceptionally tolerated and countenanced, communism has been exceptionally discredited in the United States. This announcement of the results of American socialism is all the more worthy of attention because it comes from a gentleman whose faith in the fundamental principles of the communistic schools survives the wreck of half-a-hundred brotherhoods, and who maintains that the particular socialism of which he is the presiding genius, — *i. e.* Oneida Creek Perfectionism, — would even yet make the earth resemble the kingdom

of heaven, if he could induce mankind to adopt his notions respecting the sexual tendencies of the race, and have recourse to his measures for restricting population. "Our hope," says the prophet of Oneida Creek, in the last page of his morbid publication, "is that churches of all denominations will by and by be quickened by the Pentecostal Spirit, and begin to grow and change, and, finally, by a process as natural as the transformation of the chrysalis, burst forth into Communism."

The story of American failures in communism is, in truth, a melancholy and yet suggestive narrative of human presumption and imbecility. Many of the facts to which Mr. Noyes draws attention are absurd, but no thoughtful reader will take the whole of them under consideration and find himself disposed to treat with levity their revelations of moral disease and mental darkness. The collector, to whom the present author is chiefly indebted for his information, gave utterance to no ordinary sadness when, after gathering materials for his projected history of socialistic failures, he wrote in what he designed for the Preface of the work which he did not live to publish or complete, "At one time, sanguine in anticipating brilliant results from Communism, I imagined mankind better than they are, and that they would speedily practise those principles which I considered so true. But the experience of years is now upon me: I have mingled with 'the world,' seen stern reality, and am now anxious to do as much as in me lies, to make known to the many thousands who look for a 'better state' than this on earth as well as in heaven, the amount (as it were at a glance) of the labours which have been and are now being performed in this country to realize that 'better state.' It may help to waken dreamers, to guide lost wanderers, to convince sceptics, to reassure the hopeful." The pathos of this confession contrasts strongly with the self-confidence and effrontery of Mr. Noyes, who makes good fun out of the failures of his socialistic precursors, and, exhibiting the characteristic unteachableness of the most dangerous sort of political theorists, predicts a sinless and blissful time for his fellow creatures, if they will be wise enough to regard marriage as the most pernicious device of human selfishness, and substitute for its depraving restrictions the freedom and enjoyments of his sect.

What strikes the reader very forcibly in this survey of American Socialisms is the numerical insignificance of the persons actually concerned in the transactions of the forty-five communities mentioned by the collector of Mr. Noyes's materials, for though Mr. Noyes does his best to swell the population of these ephemeral communities, he does not venture to suggest that they numbered in all more than 8,641 individuals, — a calculation evidently much in excess of the number of persons who ever joined them. But even if we accept the author's estimate, we are surprised at the fewness of those who were lured by the prospectuses and promises of the leading socialists to make trial of communism. What is such a number as 8,641 in comparison with the populations that had too much common sense to take part in the fantastic projects? Moreover, it must be borne in mind that the forty-five communities amongst which this over-stated population is distributable, arose at two different

periods — during the Owenist movement of 1826, and the Fourierist movement of 1843; and that most of the associations perished as soon as the rogues in them had fleeced the fools. For instance, glancing at the list of the Owenist associations, we see that the Forrestville community (Indiana), with sixty members and 325 acres of land, died in its second year; that the Haverstraw community (New York), of 80 members with 120 acres of land, perished in the sixth month of its existence, under a debt of 12,000 dollars; that the Yellow Spring community (Ohio), of some 75 families, expired after three months; and that New Harmony (Indiana) — the pet settlement of Owen, who sunk on the spot a large sum of money, in return for which he received nothing but instructive disappointment — came to an end in its third year. The Fourierist communities were, with one or two exceptions, equally short-lived. One of them, indeed, contrived to live on for twenty-one years; but most of them died, like the Owenist associations, after a few months or very few years of profitless existence. Consequently, of the eight or nine thousand persons drawn into communistic experiments at the two periods under consideration the majority desisted from socialistic endeavour after a very brief experience of the difficulties of the novel mode of existence, and not more than three or four thousand submitted simultaneously to the conditions of communism. Nor can it be urged that, if weak in number, the socialists were strong in intellectual and moral endowments. With the exception of a few benevolent theorists, the best of them were the disappointed, shiftless, crack-brained creatures, who are on the alert in every populous country to take part in strange enterprises from love of excitement. The worst of them were bankrupt ne'er-do-wells, vagabonds and rogues, devoid of the first principles of honesty, and having no object in life but to prey on the industry of their comrades. Accounting for his failure at New Harmony, Owen said of the population of loafers and knaves who forced their way into his happy family —

"I wanted honesty and I got dishonesty; I wanted temperance, and instead I was continually troubled with the intemperate; I wanted cleanliness and I found dirt."

Collins reported of his associates in American communism,

"There is floating upon the surface of society a body of restless, disappointed, jealous, indolent spirits, disgusted with our present social system, not because it enchains the masses to poverty, ignorance, vice, and endless wretchedness, but because they cannot render it subservient to their private ends."

With less bitterness, but to the same effect, Mr. Horace Greeley remarked concerning the men who hastened to join the Fourierist societies,

"A serious obstacle to the success of any socialistic experiment must always be confronted. I allude to the kind of persons who are generally attracted to it. Along with many noble and lofty souls, whose impulses are purely philanthropic, and who are willing to labour and suffer reproach for any cause that promises to benefit mankind, there throng scores of whom the world is quite worthy — the conceited, the crotchety, the selfish, the headstrong, the pugnacious, the unappreciated, the played-out, the idle, and the good-for-nothing generally; who, finding themselves utterly out of place and at a discount in the world as it is, rashly conclude that

they are exactly fitted for the world as it ought to be."

But though the Owenist and Fourierist associations perished as rapidly as sound judges of human nature predicted, America must be credited with some achievements in socialistic organization, which have endured for many years without exhibiting any signs of approaching dissolution. These are the communistic organizations composed of individuals who hold with considerable earnestness certain religious views that distinguish them from the multitude of their fellow-countrymen. Of such families, whose members are drawn together by religious sympathy that gives them the affectionate cohesiveness requisite for permanent association, the principal are the Ephratists, who date from the year 1713, the Shakers, who have existed for nearly a century, the Rappites, who have prospered in America since 1804, the Zorites, who date as an American sect from 1816, and the Ebenzers and Jansonists, who have prospered in the States for nearly a quarter of a century. "I can easily," says Mr. Greeley of these societies, "account for the failure of Communism at New Harmony, and in several other experiments; I cannot so easily account for its successes. Yet the fact stares us in the face that, while hundreds of banks and factories, and thousands of mercantile concerns, managed by shrewd, strong men, have gone into bankruptcy and perished, Shaker communities, established more than sixty years ago, upon a basis of little property and less worldly wisdom, are living and prosperous to-day." By the light of Mr. Noyes's pertinent remarks on these striking instances of communistic stability we are disposed to think that the successes, which puzzled Mr. Greeley, are capable of satisfactory explanation. Not only does the religious character of these fraternities secure them from the incursion of ineligible candidates for association, and impart to their members a sobriety and industry which contribute no less to the material welfare than the respectability of the societies; but all six associations, either by express laws against marriage or through the operation of social disesteem of matrimony, are preserved altogether or to a great degree from the burdensome obligations of parental duty. The Ephratists, the Shakers, the Rappites are strict maintainers of celibacy. Marriage is practised sparingly by the Zorites, who are for the most part celibates, and never have large families of children. The Ebenzers "marry and are given in marriage; but what will be regarded as most extraordinary, they are practically Malthusians when the economy of their organization demands it." Amongst the Jansonists marriage, though not forbidden, is discountenanced, and consequently the society is never oppressed with many children. To these associations may be added that of the Perfectionists of Oneida Creek, for whom Mr. Noyes claims the merit of being a religious organization, and whose distinguishing arrangements were specially designed with a view to guard its members against the inconvenience and cost of numerous families. When these facts are kept in sight, we find no difficulty in accounting for the modest prosperity of the religious or quasi-religious communities. On the contrary, we are more disposed to marvel at the smallness than the

greatness of the results. In the United States, where labour is liberally remunerative, sober and industrious people—content, like the Shakers, with homely fare, plain clothing, and by no means luxurious quarters—are under no necessity to gather together in celibatic companies and deny themselves the sweetest of domestic enjoyments, in order that they may secure for their bodies a sufficiency of the common necessities of life. Certainly the prosperity of these religious communities is attributable less to their socialism than their asceticism.

The most noteworthy chapter of Mr. Noyes's volume relates to the secret life and religious usages of the Shakers, whose doings, so far as a casual visitor could observe them, afforded materials for some pictures in Mr. Dixon's 'New America.' The Shakers were more tenderly treated by Mr. Dixon than by the author of the narrative incorporated in 'American Socialisms,' who passed four months at Watervliet with the simple enthusiasts, some of whose hallucinations and extravagancies he describes with humorous piquancy.—

"At one of the meetings, after a due amount of marching and dancing, by which all the members had got pretty well excited, two or three sisters commenced whirling, which they continued to do for some time, and then stopped suddenly and revealed to us that Mother Ann was present at the meeting, and that she had brought a dozen baskets of spiritual fruit for her children; upon which the Elder invited all to go forth to the baskets in the centre of the floor, and help themselves. Accordingly, they all stepped forth and went through the various motions of taking fruit and eating it. You will wonder if I helped myself to the fruit like the rest. No; I had not faith enough to see the baskets of fruit; and you may think, perhaps, that I laughed at the scene; but, in truth, I was so affected by the general gravity and the solemn faces I saw around me, that it was impossible to laugh. Other things as well as fruit were sometimes sent as presents, such as spiritual golden spectacles. . . . On the second Sunday I spent with the Shakers there was a curious exhibition, which I saw only once. After dinner, all the members assembled in the hall and sang two songs; when the Elder informed them that it was a 'gift for them to march in procession, with their golden instruments playing as they marched, to the holy fountain, and wash away all the stains that they had contracted by sinful thoughts or feelings; for the Mother was pleased to see her children pure and holy.' I looked around for the musical instruments, but as they were spiritual I could not see them. The procession marched two and two, into the yard and round the square, and came to a halt in the centre. During the march each one made a sound with the mouth, to please him or herself, and at the same time went through the motions of playing on some particular instrument, such as the clarinet, French horn, trombone, bass drum, &c.; and such a noise was made that I felt as if I had got among a band of lunatics. It appeared to me much more of a burlesque overture than any I ever heard performed by Christy Minstrels. The yard was covered with grass, and a stick marked the centre of the fountain. Another song was sung, and the Elder pointed to the spiritual fountain, at the same time observing, 'it could only be seen by those who had sufficient faith!' Most of the brethren then commenced going through the motions of washing the face and hands; but, finally, some of them tumbled themselves in all over, that is, rolled on the grass, and went through many comical and fantastic capers. My room-mate, Mr. B., informed me that he had seen several such exhibitions during the time he had been living there."

The pictures of the Shakers at home are

capital fun. As much cannot be said for the following chapter on the "Oneida Community," which contains pieces of fantastic and unhealthy writing.

*A Book about the Clergy.* By J. C. Jeaffreson. 2 vols. (Hurst & Blackett.)

IN these volumes we have the final instalment of the task which has occupied Mr. Jeaffreson for the last twelve years. The idea of supplying information respecting the usages and characteristics of the three "learned professions" in such a way as to afford both aid to historical students and entertainment to the general reader, was a happy one, and it has admirably been carried into execution. It was essential for the success of such a work, especially of the latter part of it—the book now before us—that the author be a man of wide sympathies. There are few rarer mental organizations than that which enables a man to record a series of moral, social and religious facts, without dealing out praise or reprobation, or at least drawing invidious comparisons which betray preference and partiality. Although the reflective and didactic portion of the book is couched in language that is grave, and perhaps somewhat ponderous in the construction of its sentences, yet the social aspects of English religious life afford much that is purely anecdotal in its character. We find, for instance, the spirited retort of the rector to Archbishop Laud, who, it seems, never lost a chance of rebuking a clergyman for being better dressed than himself—"My Lord, you have better clothes at home, and I have worse." The controversialists who have recently been upholding field sports, and whatever serves to render country life tolerable, will derive an additional argument from the representation that "in some respects clerical life in the country was far more congenial to highly-educated clergymen under the Stuarts than it is at the present time"; and we venture to predict that the chapters devoted to "clerical women" will find students among actual or prospective wives of clergymen, and that the indignation raised by the equivocal position occupied by some of their predecessors, will be tempered by smiles on contemplating their own. When Anselm had compelled the married clergy to divorce their wives, Henry the First permitted them to resume them on payment to himself of a certain sum for the privilege. But many of the divorced clergy were unable to avail themselves of this concession: "Whereupon two hundred of these needy and affectionate creatures, clothed in their albs and priestly vestments, walked barefoot in procession to the King's palace; and, forcing their way into the Queen's presence, implored her, with an abundance of tears and lamentations, by her womanly tenderness and wifely love, to intercede for them with her husband, and procure his permission that they might regain possession of their dames without payment." It is pleasant to learn that, though ways and fashions have changed, there is no "breach of continuity" in the clerical nature, and that nearly every curtailment of the pleasures of the clergy in one direction has been attended with a corresponding extension of them in another. Thus "the Victorian clergyman may not play with dice, save upon a backgammon-board; but he has free leave to provide himself with a bil-

liard-table. He is thought to derogate from his dignity if he drive wooden spheres over the parish bowling-green; but society is well pleased to see him play croquet upon his own lawn. He may not keep hounds; but no one thinks him precluded by official obligation from lavishing money on a handsome equipage and well-filled stable." The rule that ought to govern the recreations of godly men was laid down by Baxter and other Puritan divines. They held it well to avoid anything that was of such absorbing interest as to follow them into their study or their pulpit to the distraction of their thoughts; health, rather than excitement, being the proper end of all amusements for a clergyman. But we are forced to abstain from further quotation, only saying that, if our readers desire to learn the condition of the clergy from the days of the Lollards to those of the "Puseyites," they cannot do better than read Mr. Jeaffreson's capital 'Book about the Clergy.'

*Families of Speech: Four Lectures delivered before the Royal Institution of Great Britain in March, 1869.* By the Rev. F. W. Farrar, M.A. (Longmans & Co.)

MR. FARRAR dedicates these lectures to Prof. Max Müller, "who has done more than any living scholar to render the study of Comparative Philology at once popular and profound." This tribute is both graceful and just. Every one must remember the new interest unexpectedly given to old work by the appearance, nine years ago, of the 'Lectures on the Science of Language.' They at once stimulated and enriched the teaching of the Universities, and established throughout England the conviction that there was a science of language as certain, and in its results as important, as its elder sisters. After Prof. Max Müller, no Englishman has done so much in the same way as Mr. Farrar: all the more because he is no mere disciple, but in one important point an active antagonist; and his power of interpreting ideas in clear and brilliant language, with all the energy of a proselytizer, is nowhere more conspicuous than in this little volume. This is the more remarkable because his subject is certainly not easy to handle attractively; and it is no slight achievement to have produced a series of lectures at once interesting in delivery and also useful and trustworthy as a book of reference for students who wish to know the relationship of the different languages of the world. The first lecture gives a rapid but really good sketch of the history of philology down to the present day. Those interested in the subject, which of course could not here be completely treated, have only to refer to the long looked-for work of Prof. Benfey. The second lecture describes the Indo-European and Aryan languages; the third is devoted to the Semitic; the last contains a necessarily hasty account of the most important phenomena of the other languages of the globe. The book is supplied with philological maps and tables; and the affinities of languages of the same family are shown by trees borrowed sometimes from Schleicher and other authorities, which will be found especially useful. In the otherwise excellent table of the Indo-European languages, Mr. Farrar by a slip has marked all the Romance languages as derived from the Latin; whilst the other

dialects of Italy, which undoubtedly contributed much to their formation, are allowed no share in the work; and a similar oversight occurs in the Indian family. But, as a rule, the classification of languages is performed in these lectures with great accuracy, and even with a vivacity which might well seem impossible. Indeed, it is impossible for Mr. Farrar to be dull. In the most arid waste of names we are refreshed by a denunciation—with which we sympathize much—of our classical education, or by exhortations of the nations to unity, based on original community of speech. We fear that other considerations will influence "the Slavonian and the Teuton," i.e. the Russian and the Anglo-Indian, when "they gaze at each other from opposite heights of the great Himalayan range." Mr. Farrar indeed will have to maintain the genuineness of his Teuton's descent: he may admit, without loss to his argument, an infusion of Celtic and Norse elements; but what is to be done if his veins are even injected with Basque blood, as Prof. Huxley has just discovered?

The method and results of comparative philology are still so imperfectly known among us that we may be pardoned for quoting Mr. Farrar's forcible summary of them. He says—

"With her languages and dialects Philology can throw light on one of the most important problems of science by showing an actual process before our eyes of the origin of linguistic species from a single genus; she can, with an almost infallible certainty and with a skill not inferior to that of the comparative anatomist, reconstruct extinct and archetypal forms of language by the comparison of divergent yet closely-related dialects; by examining a speech subject to foreign influences she can strikingly exemplify the phenomena of hybridism; pointing to an immense number of languages widely separated and mutually unintelligible, and which have existed in their present condition as far back as history can reach, she can yet prove that these species are not primitive; she can show that their apparently barbarous dissonance and boundless change is the result of well-understood laws, slowly working with perfect and admirable regularity."

The service rendered by the discovery of Sanskrit in bringing about these results is also well stated by Mr. Farrar. From it we first learned with certainty the relation of the formal part of words to the material, a relation which, though often grasped before by brilliant guesses, could never have been satisfactorily demonstrated without the knowledge of a language in which all the processes lie bare to view as clearly as the veins and nerves in an anatomical model. It is indeed to be regretted that the vast importance of Sanskrit has often led to erroneous views of its relation to the cognate languages. That relation is stated quite clearly by Mr. Farrar; he says that "Sanskrit indeed was not the actual mother speech, but only the eldest sister, and that which reflected most closely the maternal features." Yet he does not always keep clear of the error of representing the Sanskrit roots and even words as the original and primitive forms. Thus he speaks (p. 121) of "star" and "straw" as derived from the Sanskrit *stri*, forgetting that *stri* is not the original form from which alone English words are capable of derivation, but a form peculiar to the Hindus, and weakened by them after the separation of our immediate forefathers from the main stock. Again he gives (p. 66) as the origin of the word "horse"—not indeed as that which he himself prefers—the compound

"*ka-rasa* 'what passion.'" But this word, if it occurs anywhere, must, like all similar compounds, be purely Indian; no trace of such forms is to be found in the Indo-European speech: how then should such a word have passed into a Western language? Mr. Farrar himself thinks that "horse" is an onomatopœia from "hrēsh" to neigh. That it may come from the Indo-European root, of which *hrēsh* is itself the Sanskrit weakening, is quite possible; but the *ē* alone would show that that form of the root is not Indo-European, and therefore not the source of our "horse." It is certainly important for etymologists who, like Mr. Farrar, make much use of onomatopœias, to get the ultimate form of their roots correctly. Elsewhere the same inattention to phonetic laws seems to us to have led Mr. Farrar into erroneous combinations. Thus he connects (p. 67) the Latin *duco* with the Sanskrit *duh*, to milk. The original form of *duh* in Indo-European was doubtless *dugh*; and this in Latin would have become *dug*, not *duc*. If *duh* and *duco* had been so close in meaning that we were irresistibly led to identify them, the phonetic difficulty might not have been insurmountable, though it would have cast a doubt on the derivation; as it is, there is no stringent connexion in meaning, and the forms do not correspond; therefore there seems no great reason for putting them together.

Perhaps the most striking part in the book is the elaborate contrast drawn in the third lecture between the genius of the Aryan and that of the Semitic languages. Greek and Hebrew are taken as the representatives; the subtlety, flexibility and fullness of the one are opposed to the stateliness and stiffness of the other. The clue to this difference Mr. Farrar finds in the different view of language held by the two peoples. The Greek regarded it only as an instrument, while the Hebrew considered it of divine origin: "he could not in any way regard it as a thing capable of conventional modification, and hence stuck as closely as he could to obvious onomatopœias and confessed pictorial metaphors,"—a habit of which many striking instances are given. This view of language, however, is at least not peculiar to the Semitic peoples: it was shared by the Hindus. The Sanskrit language was held as divine as the Hebrew, and something of the same result followed. The Sanskrit grammatical wealth was at least as great as the Greek; yet it was never put to anything like its full use; and the peculiar artificiality of the classical Sanskrit literature is probably due to the different artifices—especially the formation of enormous compound words—which were necessitated by this abandonment of existing resources. In one point of his contrast between the Aryan and the Semitic Mr. Farrar seems to us wrong. He considers the method of varying the meaning by internal modification of the vowels to be the "most singular and unique peculiarity of the Semitic languages"; while such changes in the Aryan languages are due to "an uncommon phonetic accident." But surely *guṇa* and *vṛiddhi* are regularly used in Sanskrit to denote change of meaning: they are not in their origin merely phonetic; and the corresponding changes in Greek, Latin, and Gothic (e.g., ἔλπιον, λείπω, λέλοιπα) are quite distinct enough to make us regard the method as common to the whole Indo-European race, though differently developed

by different branches. Sometimes indeed, though not often, these changes may have had a phonetic origin; but even then they are constantly applied to differentiate shades of meaning.

In his fourth lecture Mr. Farrar wisely rejects the term "Turanian," so often indiscriminately applied to all peoples outside the Indo-European and Semitic pales. As he says, it gives a false idea of relationship between peoples the most diverse. The term "Allophylian," which he adopts instead, is liable to no such objection. But indeed the whole nomenclature is very unsatisfactory. The term "Semitic" suggests some false ideas, and is meaningless unless we call the other great family "Japhetic"—a name, we believe, once in use, but now entirely dropped. The name "Aryan" is now recommended by use, and is certainly more convenient than the correct but cumbrous "Indo-European"; yet the evidence that it was ever applied to any but the Asiatic group of the kindred peoples is most scanty; and we cannot hold satisfactory the explanation that it meant originally "agricultural," and so naturally came to mean "noble." Mr. Farrar wisely attempts no detailed account of the Allophylian speeches, with the exception of the most important, the Chinese; but suggests different methods of classifying them by their broadest peculiarities. He would divide them into (1) Isolating—that is, languages which have no syntactic forms, *e. g.* the Chinese,—(2) Agglutinating; (3) Polysynthetic—that is, languages where whole sentences are expressed in one word, but no syllable of the enormous result is capable of being used separately: to this class belong all the languages of America. Mr. Farrar himself admits that this division is difficult, and often arbitrary. Thus he says (page 170), "Some agglutinating languages almost sink into the isolating class; others almost rise to the inflectional." Even the Chinese, if we may believe the reports of missionaries, are ceasing, in certain parts of the empire, to combine complete words in order to denote grammatical distinctions, so far, at least, that the word used to modify the idea is never used separately in its original sense.

*The Origin, Persecutions and Doctrines of the Waldenses.* From Documents, many now for the first time collected and edited. By Pius Melia, D.D. (Toovey.)

OUR readers who take interest in such matters may remember the account which the *Athenæum* gave a few years ago of the discovery of the Morland papers, at Cambridge, by Mr. H. Bradshaw, and of the late Dr. Todd's volume, 'The Book of the Vaudois,' founded in part on that discovery. Sir Samuel Morland was Cromwell's Commissary in Italy, Piedmont and elsewhere; and if he was not always accurate in the details of his correspondence, it was not for want of searching after the truth or of sifting all testimony brought to him. This is proved by an extract from one of his letters to Thurloe, Cromwell's secretary, which Dr. Melia quotes. The quotation is made to discredit certain Waldensian evidence; but it gives additional weight to all that Morland himself has written.

Dr. Melia's object is to show that the Waldenses do not date from so remote a period as some people have been led to believe. He

does this in the interests of truth, religious and historical. His qualifications for the task may be estimated from the first and last pages of his volume. The Doctor begins by quoting (in order to refute) the following passage from a "leader" on the Waldenses in one of the daily papers:—"For sixteen hundred years, at least, the Waldenses have guarded the pure and primitive Christianity of the Apostles. . . . No one knows when or how the faith was delivered to these mountaineers. . . . Irenæus, Bishop of Lyons, in the second century, found them a Church." At the end of the volume, Dr. Melia somewhat boldly says—"It is not true that Irenæus, the glorious Bishop and Martyr of Lyons, had founded in the second century a Church for the Waldenses." The anonymous writer, as may be seen above, had not said anything like this; but Dr. Melia has evidently not erred from inadvertence, for he goes on to say, "That St. Irenæus, the champion of the apostolical succession of the Roman Pontiffs, . . . can be asserted to have founded a Church for those who resisted the Roman Church, . . . is most intolerable and calumnious."

In many other respects, we find Dr. Melia's zeal far ahead of his discretion. In his first section, he makes an extract from an ancient writer, of which these words form a part:—"About the year of our Lord 1170 arose the sect and heresy of those who are called Waldenses, or Poor of Lyons." The simplest arithmetical process would tell us how many years have passed since that date; but Dr. Melia has a process of his own. "They appeared" (he says) "the first time only six hundred years ago." Again, Irenæus is commonly reported to have suffered martyrdom A.D. 202; and Dr. Melia gives us new information by telling us that "they," the Waldenses, "did not exist until ten centuries after his time."

Referring to the dates ascribed to certain Waldensian MSS. in verse and prose, which would go to prove that a people existed with opinions like those held by the acknowledged Waldenses of a later period, Dr. Melia denies their truth, and expresses a belief that Morland, in accepting them, was misled by his informant, Leger, the historian of the Vaudois. Whether Leger dealt with dates as awkwardly as Dr. Melia seems to deal with them, we cannot say; but Leger and Morland too may have honestly believed in the remote antiquity of MSS. which are now held to be of much later date. Dr. Melia, however, accuses Leger of deliberate forgery. On the other hand, blundering may be almost as offensive, and of this Dr. Melia is guilty. "More than once," he observes, "the Waldenses confessed that they had been guilty of heinous crimes." This is said in reference to one of their outbreaks for freedom of opinion, in 1594. The document which he produces in support of the assertion—a petition of two dozen Waldensian deputies—simply asks the Duke of Savoy to overlook "our great faults and our great misdeeds, because we have not kept that loyalty which was due to you from us." Being vanquished, they naturally wished to avoid the "*ve victis*."

Whatever errors may have crept into the history of the Waldenses, Dr. Melia cannot succeed in proving that they were anything more than heretical in the eyes of "orthodoxy," just as the Waldenses held the Mariolatrists to be heretics in the eyes of orthodox

Waldenses, who honoured but would not worship Mary. Their general doctrine appears to have been more in accordance with that of the Church of Rome, on certain other points, than is usually supposed; but they were not permitted to differ on any. When they defended their freedom of thought in arms, such liberty was suppressed by fire and sword. We do not dream of accusing Dr. Melia of cruelty, but he makes rather light of the massacre of the Waldenses, in 1655. In short, he does not think that more blood was shed at that time for religion than in some other parts of the world which he names.

Finally, we recommend Dr. Melia to compare his extract from Lingard (an account of the dispute between the Waldenses and their sovereign, the Duke of Savoy), which, we are told, is "in his own words," with the original. The two are far from being textually alike, and, moreover, Dr. Melia has not thought it worth while to quote at all these words, which are honourable to Lingard himself: "It would be a difficult task to determine by whom (after the reduction of La Torre) the first blood was wantonly drawn, or to which party the blame of superior cruelty really belongs. The authorities on each side are interested, and therefore suspicious; the provocations alleged by the one are as warmly denied by the other; and to the ravages of the military in Angrogna and Lucerna are opposed the massacres of the Catholics in Perousa and San Martino." The question of the antiquity of the Vaudois, which Dr. Melia is so anxious to settle, is of small import compared with the nature of their quarrel with their Government. Our author treats both in his particular way, and sometimes with right on his side, but he is not qualified to be more than an advocate. Before he can be equal to the office of judge, he has much to learn and unlearn; and, above all, let him learn not to scatter charges among his opponents, and let him study Lingard, and learn from him what makes that Doctor respected by men who are not of his communion.

#### THE TEXT OF THUCYDIDES.

*Studia Thucydidea.* Scripsit Henricus van Herwerden. Trajecti ad Rhenum.

PROF. VAN HERWERDEN, of Utrecht, proposes at some future date to bring out a complete edition of Thucydides, or, as he expresses it, in commentator's Latin, "*gravissimum auctorem sic edere, ut κριμα illud ἐς ἀεί propius accederet ad eam præstantiam, qua ἀκέραιον olim profectum est ab immortalis scriptore rerum.*" In the mean time, he publishes this volume of critical notes in order to provoke discussion, and to put his own opinions on record in case the larger work should never appear. A book constructed on this plan has, of course, little interest for general readers. The most careful student has not time to bestow upon the minutiae of textual criticism. But any future editor of Thucydides will do well to consult these annotations, since though Prof. van Herwerden, like other scholars of the Dutch school, is a slave to the *cacoethes corrigendi*, and takes unwarrantable liberties with his author, he seems to be possessed of considerable learning and acumen, and ingenuity as great as, in many cases, it is misplaced. Hence, although we cannot imagine a less trustworthy editor, we believe that more

judicious scholars will derive useful information and serviceable suggestions from this laborious work.

Prof. van Herwerden starts with an erroneous conception of the style of the great historian, and of the principles to be followed in determining the text. He imagines that Thucydides wrote in conformity with a precise system of Attic syntax and usage, and wherever he finds a deviation from the ordinary phraseology, an awkward sentence, or a redundant word, he endeavours to reduce his author to rule by a Procrustean process which will not obtain the approval of English scholars. He is persuaded, he says, that the text has suffered more than is commonly supposed at the hands of copyists and commentators. Accordingly, "Inutile additamentum prodit falsarium," "Expungetur puerile additamentum, quod etiam vereor ne solecum sit," "Expunge duo emblemata," are phrases which perpetually recur in his notes. Criticism such as this shows that Prof. van Herwerden has completely mistaken the characteristics of his author's style. Partly because there was as yet no exact literary style,—partly because of all languages Greek is the most flexible, and the least subject to rigid rules,—partly, perhaps, in consequence of an idiosyncrasy of his own,—Thucydides allowed himself extraordinary freedom in the construction of his sentences. He made no scruple of abandoning the original form of a period, and introducing a new syntax, if it was easier to do so than to remodel what he had written. He appended redundant words and phrases at will, if the repetition added in any way to the force or perspicuity of his narrative. On the one hand, he did not confine himself to uniformity of expression; on the other, he took no pains to vary a phrase if a trite one answered his purpose. Of course it is impossible to say what considerations influenced his choice in each particular instance; we must, therefore, be content to accept the authority of the best manuscripts in general, and when emendation is absolutely necessary we must defer as much as possible to the existing text. The style of Thucydides is, indeed, anything but a good one. It is powerful, no doubt; but it is also harsh and obscure. His sentences are deformed by excrescences and inconsistencies, but these irregularities are characteristic of the author; and he would himself have reprobated a proposal to correct them as strongly as Cromwell reprobated the painter's proposition to omit the warts and scars upon his face in taking his portrait. Not understanding this, Prof. van Herwerden is ever excising a word or a phrase—here because the expression is not the ordinary one, there because the same expression is to be found repeated elsewhere. Scholars who dogmatize upon points of usage in opposition to the manuscripts cannot help sometimes committing themselves to erroneous statements. Prof. van Herwerden is not more fortunate than his fellows in this respect. For instance:—

"II. 50. τεκμήριον δὲ τῶν μὲν τοιούτων ὀρθῶν κ.τ.λ. E constanti Græcorum consuetudine post μὲν insere γάρ."

It is quite true that the phrase *τεκμήριον δὲ* is often followed by sentences introduced by *γάρ*; but there are also many instances in which *τεκμήριον δὲ* without the connecting particle *γάρ*, introduces sentences of this sort.

We hold such notes as the following absolutely unjustifiable:—

"VIII. 105, § 2. διὰ τὴν ἀρετὴν [τὸ Κυνὸς σῆμα]. Nomen proprium de more a magistellis male repetitum.

"VIII. 108, Extr. καὶ Κῶν ἐρείχισε. ταῦτα δὲ πρᾶξας καὶ ἀρχοντα ἐν [τῇ Κῷ] καταστήσας—κατέπλευσεν. Deleto additamento τῇ Κῷ et junctim ἐγκαταστήσας (in vetustis codd. et inscriptionibus sæpissime non mutatur in γ) nanciscemur orationem digniorem historico."

Any one who takes the trouble to examine the first of the passages here commented on will see that the words τὸ Κυνὸς σῆμα, though not absolutely necessary, make the sense of the passage clearer than it would be without them. In cap. 108, Thucydides might have written ἐγκαταστήσας, but ἐν τῇ Κῷ καταστήσας is a correct expression; we, therefore, prefer the reading of the MSS. to this ingenious alteration. If Prof. van Herwerden means to remove all the tautologies in Thucydides, he has an endless task before him. We are glad to see that in VIII. 67, where the books give *ἐνεκλήσαν τὴν ἐκκλησίαν ἐς τὸν Κολωνόν*, the Professor suggests *ἐνεκάλεσαν*. We had independently made the same correction.

The second chapter, entitled 'Questiones Etymologicae,' is an investigation of certain points of Thucydeidean orthography.

#### COUNT BISMARCK.

*Die Reden des Grafen von Bismarck-Schönhausen. Zweite Sammlung. (Nutt.)*

*The Life of Bismarck.* By J. G. L. Heseckiel. Translated by Kenneth R. H. Mackenzie. (Hogg & Son.)

THE first two parts of Herr Heseckiel's work were noticed by the *Athenæum* as they appeared; and neither the third part nor Mr. Mackenzie's translation calls for much further remark. We cannot think that the book is one which will take in England. It is too exclusively Prussian to bear transplanting. Mr. Mackenzie, indeed, has been able to work himself up into a state of enthusiasm which as nearly approaches that of Herr Heseckiel as it is meet for a translator to approach an original author. The honesty of Frederick the Great, the divine right by which Prussia's kings hold the crown, as proprietors of the fee-simple of the soil, find here an ardent champion; but, although public opinion has come round of late years, we are not yet prepared for unqualified laudation, and we can detect Herr Heseckiel's sophisms under their disguise of appeals to patriotic sympathy. It is idle to tell us that Count Bismarck has a conciliatory spirit because he once sarcastically produced a twig of olive, which he had intended to present to his enemies in the Chamber; and it needs a true Prussian to see that it was right for his countrymen to appeal to God in the war with Austria, but wrong for the Austrians to use the same words. Mr. Mackenzie says that he has tried to remove some of the blemishes of the original work, in order to make it more suitable for English readers. It would have been well if he had exercised a more rigorous censorship. Once he comments rather severely, though not quite intelligibly, on the affectation of his author. Herr Heseckiel states that some matters require a further explanation, which it is not desirable at present to give; and Mr. Mackenzie asks, in a foot-note, "Why not? I really must here join issue with a writer who assumes too

much, and hides his own very small personality, possessing no personal courtesy, behind weighty cloudiness and the permission to copy Bismarck's correspondence." Yet this note is at variance with the description of the work given in Mr. Mackenzie's Preface, where it is praised for telling a plain unvarnished tale. Even the translator discovers, after a time, that varnish is laid on, and far too thickly too; while the appearance of plainness is produced by the want of intimate acquaintance with the subject.

The third part of Herr Heseckiel's book deals with Count Bismarck's premiership, with the Austro-Prussian War, and the establishment of the North-German Confederation. Several of the Count's private letters give us glimpses of his life during this period of extreme activity. He is attending on the King at Carlsbad and at Gastein, braving his opponents in the Chamber, carrying on an unpopular government in defiance of the Constitution, leading Austria by the nose, making use of France for his German schemes, and defying her at the same moment. Of all this energy Herr Heseckiel tells us little. Count Bismarck's letters allude to incessant work, to piles of despatches which exhaust ewers of ink, to long conferences with other ministers. But the events which seem mainly to have impressed the author of the *Life* and the artists who second his efforts, are that the Count shot a chamois at one time, wore a Prussian helmet at another, visited the wounded after a battle, addressed the Berlin crowd from his window when there was news of victory. Before the war with Austria, we are told, Count Bismarck was in a state of mental disquietude. "On this the Almighty, the Lord of him and of Prussia, had mercy on him. He gave him a great sign." That is to say, an attempt was made to assassinate him, and it failed. "From that day," Herr Heseckiel adds, "all vacillation in Bismarck was at an end. The Lord God, in his wonderful salvation, had vouchsafed him a sign, and he again felt the full and strong conscience of his historical mission; he knew that he was the sentinel whom God had placed at a post from which alone He could relieve him." Such an insight into the workings of destiny must be grateful to all who have been visited in like manner. The Emperor of the French has had more than one sign, unless we are to conclude from Herr Heseckiel's description of the Almighty as the Lord of Bismarck and of Prussia that such events have no mysterious significance out of that country. We may remember that when Chevalier Bunsen was about to visit Italy, he was told by old Jahn to bear in mind that wherever he went God would never forsake a German; and this mode of confining Providence to one nation may perhaps have recommended itself to Herr Heseckiel. He evidently thinks that Count Bismarck has been sufficiently rewarded for all his toils and dangers by being able to entertain the whole royal family at a ball. The chapter headed 'A Ball at Bismarck's' is a sheer piece of flunkeyism. We are told with much solemnity, "the whole royal house is present." Of the Queen's entry Herr Heseckiel says, "When the sailing-boat passes through the waves of the sea, when the swan glides over the shining mirror, a silver line marks the passage they have taken. Such a line denotes the path which the Queen had followed through the throng." It is hard to have to tear ourselves

away from such a scene; but we must observe, before passing to the other book which we have placed at the head of this article, that Herr Hesekei has contradicted himself in one important particular. At page 335 of his book he gives us the speech in which Bismarck declared that the great questions of the day were to be decided by iron and blood. Yet at page 425 we read that Bismarck never proclaimed the iron-and-blood theory at all. As this phrase is the most famous ever uttered by Count Bismarck, such confusion would be unpardonable in his biographer. Herr Hesekei, however, has little claim to that title.

In the volume of Count Bismarck's speeches which we have before us, few of the daring expressions spoken in earlier years are repeated or emulated. As a rule, these speeches are quiet and business-like; they are mostly short, and they treat of comparatively unimportant questions. At the beginning of one speech Count Bismarck announces his intention of keeping aloof from rhetorical artifices; and if we take those words in their usual sense, the same may be said of nearly all his speeches. On one or two points we detect the old Bismarckian opinions. When the privilege of Members of Parliament is discussed, the Count says he does not consider it an advantage for the members of one class to have the right of insulting the rest of their fellow citizens in a certain place and on certain occasions without there being any remedy; and on the question of freedom of elections the Count says that Governments have a perfect right of proclaiming in any manner and through any organ whom they should like to see elected. "That is part of the electoral liberty of Governments, and they are as much entitled to it as parties are, and especially those parties which are opposed to the Governments. They have not, however, a right to influence persons by threats, or by holding out a prospect of advantages or disadvantages." Another significant speech is made on the subject of Bluebooks. Count Bismarck objects to the publication of official documents, and his reason is that he would be compelled to write two sets of despatches on the same subject, one set of such a nature as to have a practical effect in diplomacy, the other set written for the purpose of being published. "This," he adds, "would not be done out of any exceptional love of mine for secrecy, but it doubtless is done everywhere." As we are told, on the next page, that at the time of the Austro-Prussian War despatches were published daily in the official papers, we are tempted to ask whether these were the duplicates, the sham despatches, of which the Count has spoken. He must not be surprised if he is sometimes taken at his word.

*John Wesley's Place in Church History.* By R. D. Urlin. (Rivingtons.)

SOME of our readers may recollect that a good deal was written and said, not so long ago, with the purpose of promoting the return of the Wesleyan community to the National Church. It was urged that the illustrious founder of the community, himself a priest of the Church of England, and in communion with it to the end of his protracted life, not only originally formed his Society with the avowed intention of keeping it within the Church, but governed it autocratically for fifty

years as a portion of the Church, strenuously resisting every movement towards separation; and that he bequeathed to it this declaration, written in the last year of his life—

"I never had any design of separating from the Church; I have no such design now: I do not believe the Methodists in general design it. I do, and will do, all that is in my power to prevent such an event: nevertheless, in spite of all I can do, many will separate from it. . . . In flat opposition to these, I declare once more that I live and die a member of the Church of England, and that none who regard my judgment will ever separate from it."

Of the attempt at reunion nothing came; and it could hardly have been otherwise, for the causes which almost immediately after Wesley's death led inevitably to the separation and independence of the Wesleyan body probably act with at least an equal force to hinder its return. One result, however, of the brief agitation to which we have referred exists in the volume before us. It is an essay on the founder of Wesleyanism from a somewhat novel point of view, written to determine whether he ought to be classed among the originators of schismatic sects, or among the fervent Churchmen who have endeavoured to vivify and enlarge the Church itself without rending its unity. While the results, as we now see them, of Wesley's labours suggest for him a place among the former, Mr. Urlin maintains that his character and aims forbid such a verdict. Mr. Urlin has brought together all the evidence that he can discover of Wesley's adherence to the doctrine and discipline of the primitive Church; and out of these materials, some of which were unknown to former biographers, has produced a strongly-marked portrait of a High Churchman, and one in which, we think, modern Wesleyans will have some difficulty in recognizing the features of their founder. A general idea of their nature, and of our author's inference from them, may be gathered from the following extract:—

"Let a person, supposed to live an hundred years since, observe the indications presented by one of John Wesley's own services. Let him remark that the sermons are short, practical, animated, and that the doctrine preached is strongly Arminian; let him note the advocacy of weekly communion and of frequent early week-day services, and the observance of festivals and fasts; the commemoration of the faithful dead on All Saints Day; frequent mention of self-denial and the 'daily cross.' Let him take notice that the Mission Chapel, opened only during the hours (too numerous) when the church is closed, exhibits certain peculiarities, before unknown in England, such as the rich and poor sitting alike on simple benches, the male portion of the congregation on one side, the female on the other; and such as a rapid and enlivening psalmody, unlike that of either church or conventicle. . . . Let him note adherence to Church rules universally broken, and preference for Church usages systematically neglected. . . . Let it be observed that the Founder quotes the early and undivided Catholic Church, looking to it for guidance and for example wherever the system of his own Church appears to him too rigid on the one hand or too deficient on the other."

"These indications," he adds, "clearly mark out the energetic priest in whom they are found, as more than the preacher of justification by faith,—as the forerunner of a resuscitated Catholic school, and the morning star of a great Church revival."

In accordance with this conclusion, Mr. Urlin draws a parallel between Wesley's movement and the Oxford movement of the present cen-

tury, and in an appendix compares Wesley with Keble; but it seems to us that this inference must be taken with considerable qualification, for such likeness as may be discovered is more outward than inward. The fact that Wesley at last took on himself to ordain ministers who should administer the sacraments is confessed by Mr. Urlin to be "unaccountable" on his theory; and to us it appears decisive against it, although we allow that Wesley's mind was not the mind of an innovator, but was cast in the mould of Church order, and impressed with the claims of Church authority. But there is at least such a fundamental difference between Wesley and the modern Catholic revivalist as distinguishes the original artist from the mere copyist or restorer. The precise means which he used to accomplish his purpose were of secondary importance to him; but the natural bent of his mind made him prefer those which had a precedent in the early Church, or were already sanctioned in his own, and he adhered to Catholic antiquity where it served his purpose. Thus, by taste and inclination, he was a Churchman; but by the whole passionate impulse of his soul he was essentially a missionary of salvation; and we venture to say that the modern ritualism, which claims to itself the name of a great Catholic revival, would have seemed to Wesley little more than elaborate trifling.

Our author is not altogether original in his view. The Rev. P. G. Medd published a pamphlet in 1868, entitled 'The Church and Wesleyanism,' in which he demonstrated many points of accordance between Wesley and the Church; and Mr. Holden, in his book of last year, 'John Wesley in Company with High Churchmen,' put the theory into systematic form by printing in parallel columns the opinions of Wesley and of the Anglo-Catholic Church on every important doctrine. He hoped, by showing Wesley, so far from being a Wesleyan of the modern type, to be in reality a High Churchman with ritualistic views as exalted as those of any ritualist of the present day, to propound an Eirenicon between the Wesleyans and the National Church.

We freely accord, however, all praise to Mr. Urlin for the spirit and temper which have prompted and controlled his work.

#### NOVELS OF THE WEEK.

*Beneath the Wheels: a Romance.* By the Author of 'Olive Varcoe,' &c. 3 vols. (Tinsley Brothers.)

*The Baronet's Sunbeam.* By A. C. W. 3 vols. (Tinsley Brothers.)

*The Normans; or, Kith and Kin.* By Anna H. Drury. 2 vols. (Chapman & Hall.)

MR. DERRICK has evidently settled down into a literary groove, from which, in spite of the hope we expressed when we criticized 'Olive Varcoe,' rather more than a year ago, we are forced to admit there seems little chance of his escaping. We are sorry for this, both because we think now, as we did then, that he is unwisely doing himself injustice, and because his besetting temptations appear to be increasing rather than diminishing their hold upon him. In 'Beneath the Wheels' there are precisely the same blemishes which spoiled the first and the best-known of its predecessors, multiplied and magnified to a degree beyond which it is difficult to conceive even the author

himself venturing; while underlying them all is just the same solid substratum of interest and ingenuity, good enough to have constructed a first-rate novel upon.

We are not at all confident what it is exactly that Mr. Derrick means by his title, which he has somehow evolved, apparently, out of the tenth chapter of the Book of Ezekiel. In any case, 'Wheels within Wheels' would have been much more suitable, not only on account of the stirring episode—one of the many good ones to be found sprinkled at intervals through the book—which hinges itself on the Prophet's dark parable, but because it would have prepared its readers more frankly for the tangle of complications of which the story consists. It would be rash, we suppose, to say of any fictitious chain of coincidences that it is inconceivable; but if the author had told us that somebody once put twenty red counters and twenty white ones into a bag, the red ones being marked "Mystery 1, 2, 3," &c., and the white "Solution 1, 2, 3," &c. to correspond, and then shook them well and emptied them out on a table; and the counters marked 1, 2, 3, &c. all chanced to match themselves in couples, and form an equilateral triangle into the bargain; we should cry out, "Strange, if true!" not a bit more amazedly than if we were told that this tale had any relationship to reality. Without exaggeration, we think, it may be affirmed that a larger accumulation of mysteries has seldom or never been heaped into one novel before; while the author may be further complimented (if he regards the assurance as a compliment) on having, with equal elaboration, provided a satisfactory key for every one of the mysteries that he must have taken such trouble to invent.

We need say no more than this to inform all whose crucial test of a "Romance" is the amount of curiosity it excites, that Mr. Derrick will not weary them. Whether they will avow themselves pleased with these volumes or not, is another question—a question which, for the credit of this age, when there are quite enough good novels to enable us comfortably to do without the crowd of bad ones which litter critics' book-shelves, we hope will be answered in the negative. A good book, as we have said, might have been built upon 'Beneath the Wheels'; but every character would have had to be remodelled and the chapters rearranged. In its present form, there are not more than two or three, out of its long list of men and women into whose innermost lives the reader is supposed to be admitted, whom one can credit with the stamp of humanity; and the Mysteries and the Solutions are dispersed so indiscriminately that nobody with a feeble memory should try to master their relationship till a special index is added. As to the heroine of the tale—the young lady who is to be regarded, we imagine, as *par excellence* "beneath the wheels"—all that we have to say is, that a more uninteresting young woman to stumble across in society, a more unattractive lady-love to flirt with, or a more objectionable wife to be wedded to, we hope our direst enemy will never pray for, so far as we are concerned. A girl who both, "so far from deriving pain from the contemplation of the suffering on this groaning ball," gains "consolation from it," and tells her sweetheart so, and who never settles down to what is styled in the vulgar tongue "a good cry" without

first carefully tearing off her ornaments, loosening her hair, and depositing her head in her hands, is happily more easily "romanced" about than found now-a-days. It is but fair, however, to Mr. Derrick to say that he has made her, like the rest of the *dramatis personæ*, consistent in her eccentricities to the last.

A. C. W. is probably one of those misguided people who are persuaded by their friends that they can write a novel, and it is our painful duty to peruse the fruits of her labour. The least said of the book the better for the author; for there is absolutely nothing in 'The Baronet's Sunbeam' that has not appeared over and over again in the novels that have been inflicted on this generation; and, in fact, the work is made up of a series of events, apparently collected at random, from previous novels of the same stamp, and these events are so spoilt in the repetition as to lose any little interest they may originally have possessed. Even the love-making which forms the staple of all inferior novels is rendered more than usually fatiguing by the lovers being overwhelmed with misery,—a method of obtaining the sympathy of the reader which is the resource of weak novelists, and in their hands fails ignominiously. Here the only pair of lovers who marry are parted in the most improbable manner after their marriage, and when re-united are made miserable again by the wife falling into a consumption and dying. It is also a surprise to the reader, seeing that the author has been spared the trouble of inventing new incidents for herself, that he is not given a greater variety of the stock novelistic occurrences. It is rather hard that the same well-worn tale should be given more than once in a volume, yet this is done in the first volume of 'The Baronet's Sunbeam' to a great extent. For instance, a tedious narrative of the marriage of the Baronet's sister Kate, a person who died many years before the main tale of the book begins, is related by no less than four persons, each of whom gives his or her version of it, and expresses at length his or her sensations and moral reflections on the subject. The book is brought to a satisfactory and cheerful end by a succession of deaths and funerals. We say "satisfactory and cheerful," inasmuch as the departure of the heroine and her friends from this world gives a kind of spiteful pleasure to the reader, who cannot help rejoicing that the characters who have so unspeakably bored him are at length done with.

The author of 'The Normans' should have stated at the beginning that it was intended as a moral story for children, because adults expecting to read a novel will be greatly disappointed with her work, as it bears little resemblance to that form of literature. It abounds with good people who are devoted to parish work, and who train little boys for the choir and build houses for the sick poor. There are only two persons in the book who are not perfect, and they are soon brought to see the error of their ways, and then every one concerned "lives happily ever after." Sweet, but slightly monotonous. And yet the tale is not wholly devoid of interest, and there are some parts which give evidence that the author is capable of doing more; but she cannot expect any one to feel interest in such pieces of perfection as "Caroline" and her father. Indeed, it was a relief when the former "passed away without a struggle," for we had fully made up

our minds at the commencement of the book that she was too good to live, and were in constant expectation—not to say hope—of having our anticipation realized. We can safely recommend this tale to mothers for their young daughters, as it is too mild to harm any one, and may have the effect of curing any over-partiality for novels that these daughters possess.

#### NEW POEMS.

*Poems.* By Julio. (Whittaker & Co.)

JULIO has attempted to write in Horace's manner, a manner very difficult to catch; and he appears to us to have neither the command of words nor the feeling for style necessary for success. Still, it is something in these days to meet with a gentleman of sixty who reads Horace and Catullus and enjoys them.

*The Poems of T. D'Arcy M'Gee.* (New York, Sadlier.)

THERE is much fire and spirit in the verses of the lamented Mr. D'Arcy M'Gee, and we have before now praised his poetry in the *Athenæum*; but as he seems to have written fast and often not to have corrected what he wrote, it would be wiser, we think, to publish a selection from his verses rather than this bulky volume.

*Starlight, &c.* By Walton Lewes. (Wisbeach, Leach & Son; London, Simpkin & Co.)

THE first and leading poem in this collection is unpoetic in its theme, being written with the avowed object of proving something; or, as the Preface has it, of "meeting the objection that reason rejects as incredible the scheme of human redemption, on the ground that," &c. 'Moonlight,' the second poem, is even less poetical. Sonnets and verses of a miscellaneous character make up the remainder of the volume. Under the head of Epigrams we have the following: 'Upon a model of a Cannon made of a Fragment of one brought from Sebastopol'—

Formed of a fragment of a captured gun,  
This relic of Sebastopol's great fall,  
Here serves to point, instead of shot, a pun,  
Showing we've made proud Russia's arms look small.

*Fruit from Devon; and other Poems.* By A. Teetgen. (Williams & Norgate.)

MR. TEETGEN'S poems are curious. They include sketches of scenery, monologues by various characters, from Adam down to Queen Victoria; an "epitaph" on Mr. Tennyson, to whom the book is dedicated; and an Appendix, called a 'Résumé,' in which Mr. Teetgen has apparently collected the similes, epithets and other parts of his poems which most please him. Mr. Teetgen seems conscious that it may appear strange that he should write Mr. Tennyson's epitaph in Mr. Tennyson's lifetime; but he consoles himself by saying, "I have often thought it among the touching deprivations of the great deceased that their ears are sealed to the homage over their canonized bones." Perhaps "the great deceased" would not agree with Mr. Teetgen.

#### OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

*Lady Byron Vindicated: a History of the Byron Controversy; from its Beginning in 1816 to the Present Time.* By Harriet Beecher Stowe. (Low & Co.)

HERE is the old nasty story nastily handled, and vindication made where none was needed; while nothing heretofore asserted or denied is moved the breadth of a line from where it last stood. Lady Byron had made a charge against Lord Byron and his half-sister, Mrs. Leigh, and the *Quarterly* produced letters from Lady Byron to Mrs. Leigh which no sane person could have written after believing her guilty of a share in the crime with which she is said to have been charged. Mrs. Stowe's reply to this might be contained within the limits of a sheet of note-paper. It simply hints doubts in connexion with those letters. She would like to see the originals. An attentive follower of the contro-

versy cannot fail to perceive that one of Mrs. Stowe's reasons for revealing what Lady Byron confided to her lay in her intense desire to get "Lushington," as she calls him, to satisfy her curiosity in this unseemly matter. To "Lushington," and to those members of Lord Byron's family who possess the secret which it is their duty to keep, Mrs. Stowe says—"I do not judge them, but I remind them that a day is coming when they and I must stand side by side at the great judgment seat,—I to give an account for my speaking, they for their silence." As regards the horrible charge itself, Mrs. Stowe half admits that it is "not proven," for she says, in further reference to the last day, "Then, if never before, the full truth shall be told." "Lushington" and Lord Byron's relatives, and, we may add, the public generally, will be content to leave it to the period named and to Mrs. Stowe's potential "shall."

*Pilgrimages in the Pyrenees and Landes.* By Denys Shyne Lawlor, Esq. (Longmans & Co.)

MR. LAWLOR is careful to inform us that he went to the Pyrenees as a pilgrim and not as a tourist, and his readers will agree with the statement of a priest whom he visited, that he looked like a pilgrim. One or two sketches of scenery break the monotony of legends and visions, all of which, as Mr. Lawlor admits in his preface, bear a certain resemblance to each other, whether they date from the sixteenth or the nineteenth century. We do not doubt Mr. Lawlor's sincerity, but when he says that the Virgin's appearance at Lourdes and at La Salette has been authenticated by evidence which would be held conclusive in a court of law, and that no honest-minded person can refuse to believe in the personal appearance of the Virgin at Lourdes, he counts a little too much on our credulity. We should have thought that the less said about La Salette in connexion with courts of law and with evidence, the better; and it never seems to have struck Mr. Lawlor as improbable that the Virgin should have appeared miraculously at ten different places in one small part of France, while neglecting the rest of the world; and he does not appear to have drawn the natural inference that one legend makes many. The miracle which recurs most often in Mr. Lawlor's book, is the discovery of a statue by some animal. A bull absents itself from the herd, and always comes back in an improved condition. After a while it is tracked, and is found on its knees before a statue. The statue is at once moved to some neighbouring church, but it always returns to the spot where it was found, and at last this spot is chosen as the site of a chapel. Such was the origin of the shrines of Sarrance, Bourisp and Buglose: in addition to which we are told that a bull found the grave of St. Aventin, and an angel appeared in the sky to authenticate the bull's discovery. The statue at Sarrance was flung into the river by unbelievers, but the river which, as we are told, "relaxes its impetuosity and becomes gentle and tranquil" on approaching a chapel of the Virgin, refused to take any part in such a profanation: the unbelievers to their horror saw the statue ascend the river against the current, and return to the place from which it had been taken. The punishments inflicted on all who set themselves against a recognition of the sanctity of the various shrines, are as striking as the favours shown to believers. At Lourdes, for instance, when the prefect ordered the grotto to be closed and the offerings taken away, a girl who lent a cart for the purpose fell from the top of a hayloft and broke her ribs, and a man who had lent a hatchet had both his legs crushed by a heavy plank falling upon them. Meanwhile the girl to whom the vision appeared was able to hold her fingers more than a quarter of an hour in the flame of a candle without the slightest pain or mark of external injury. Such is the staple of Mr. Lawlor's book. We do not think it necessary to multiply passages almost identical in their details and in their tendency. An important matter for the French nation is the protection accorded to the Emperor by Our Lady of Poëylahun. It seems that Queen Hortense founded an

anniversary mass in that church for the soul of her eldest son, and that the first celebration followed almost immediately after the birth of her son Louis. The protection thus acquired for him, says Mr. Lawlor, "would seem never to have deserted him through all his adventures and dangers, and many results of his eventful course can be understood when regarded by the light of the lamp in the mountain shrine which his mother's hands had rekindled." It must be comforting to the Emperor to have this assurance, and still more comforting to know that a similar influence watched over the birth of the Prince Imperial. Mr. Lawlor can have no scruple in predicting the permanence of the dynasty.

*Political Problems.* By W. R. Greg. (Trübner & Co.)

THIS is a second series of the author's 'Literary and Social Judgments,' with a somewhat closer bearing on the practical politics of the day. The first chapter, or essay, which was written a long time ago, is a lament over the decline of statesmanship produced by democracy, and reads like a mathematical demonstration of the non-existence of Mr. Gladstone, who possesses the whole of those qualities and defects which Mr. Greg declares to have become impossible in England. The essay on England's future attitude is of far more value, and sets out very clearly the gain resulting to England from the possession of India. In the second of the chapters on Unionism Mr. Greg proposes that which is known as "separation of funds," apparently believing that the workmen will accept this proposition. Such is not the case; and it will be upon this point that the trades debates of next session will hinge. In his chapters on Parliamentary Government Mr. Greg's criticism is purely destructive: he points out admitted evils in a forcible manner, but fails to see that the remedy lies in the adoption of personal, instead of local, representation. The later are, however, better than the earlier essays, and it is a pity that Mr. Greg has put his worst chapter at the beginning of this book.

*The Irish Landlord since the Revolution.* By the Rev. Patrick Lavelle. (Dublin, Kelly.)

THE author of this voluminous but uninteresting work is priest of a parish in Connaught; his mother, when over seventy, was tyrannically evicted from her farm, not on account of non-payment of rent, but because she took to live with her son-in-law and his wife. It may easily be imagined with how much impartiality Mr. Lavelle judges Irish landlords. His book is not a history of landlords in Ireland since 1688, but a furious tirade against them; passion, not reason, is conspicuous in every chapter; and if we were to make a list of the abusive epithets applied by the writer to landowners, it would at least fill a column. According to the writer, Irish landlords are the worst, Irish peasants the most wretched of men. "At this day," he says, "the mutilated Fellah of Egypt, the savage Hottentot and New Hollander, the Negro slave, the live chattel of Carolina or Cuba, enjoy a paradise in comparison with the condition of the Irish peasant." Now, bad as the condition of Ireland undoubtedly is, it is certainly nothing like this. The very fact that the chief business which will occupy the next session of Parliament is a measure for the amelioration of the Irish land system, proves the above assertion to be a gross exaggeration. As a large part of the book is taken up with accounts of the land system of continental countries, it may be well to state that the author's name does not indicate a connexion with France or any country other than Ireland. It is a modified form of a very Hibernian surname, and Mr. Lavelle's Irish-speaking parishioners probably always talk of him as Father O'Mulaville. Some of the landlords of Connaught have done cruel things, and we believe that honest indignation, combined with a sense of personal injury, was the cause of this book being written; but this is no excuse for the author's tone or his mistakes. Mr. Lavelle, forgetful of the distinct evidence of the "Senchus Mór," says of the Metayer system—"As such a system never was in force

in Ireland, we may pass it over without a word more."

*An Arm-Chair in the Smoking Room.* (Rivers & Co.)

To those who wish to pass away an hour or so pleasantly, if not profitably, we can recommend this as possessing some merit and likely to prove a cheerful companion. It is what it professes to be, a series of tales, poems, and essays. We cannot however award the same praise to the verse as to the prose. The authors, for we are told there are more than one, are indebted, and somewhat largely, to other writers for many of their anecdotes, but that certainly does not tend to detract from the value of the book, as the quotations are for the most part from approved authors and of an amusing character. There is also a sameness occasionally appearing in the subjects. For instance, in the articles headed "Proposals," "Engagements," and "Bridesmaids," we have a great deal too much of a subject not very entertaining to men, however attractive it may be to ladies. The earlier portion of the book is better than the last, though the whole is carefully written, and some of the anecdotes display a sense of humour.

*A Few Specimens of "Scientific History" from "Janus."* By E. S. Keogh. (Longmans & Co.)

WE have not space to discuss the points raised by Mr. Keogh: we do not think that his attack will do Janus much harm; but the Archbishop of Westminster has declared an appeal to history to be heresy, and so Mr. Keogh and his party need not much care if history is against them.

We have on our table *Select Spanish Stories*, by A. Olivieri (Asher),—*The Italian Commercial Correspondent*, by A. Olivieri (Asher),—*The Science and Art of Arithmetic. Part I. Integral*, by A. Sonnenschein and H. A. Nesbitt, M.A. (Whittaker),—*The Key to Morell's Graduated Exercises in Grammar and Analysis*, by W. B. Morgan (Longmans). Among new editions we have *The Law of Compensation under the Lands Clauses and Railways Clauses Consolidation Acts, the Metropolitan Local Management and other Acts, &c.*, by E. Lloyd (Stevens & Haynes),—*The Odes, Epodes, and Satires of Horace translated into English Verse*, by T. Martin (Blackwood),—*Our Domestic Fireplaces*, by F. Edwards, jun. (Longmans),—*Every-Day Papers*, by A. Halliday (Tinsley),—*The Portraiture of His Majesty King Charles I.* (Parker),—*Stammering and Stuttering, their Nature and Treatment*, by J. Hunt, Ph.D., edited by the Rev. H. F. Rivers, M.A. (Longmans),—*The Body and its Health*, by E. D. Mapother, M.D. (Simpkin),—*A Second Latin Book*, by E. Abbott (J. Martin),—*Words of Comfort for Parents bereaved of Little Children*, edited by W. Logan (New York, Carter & Brothers),—*Sacra Privata, and Maxims of Piety and Morality*, by T. Wilson, D.D. (Parker). Also the following pamphlets: *Poles, Wires and Cables* (E. J. Francis),—*A Defence of the British Currency*, by a Bath Brick (Mann, Nephews),—*The Career of an Indian Princess*, by Sambhu Chandra Mukhopadhyaya (Trübner),—*The Death of Marlowe*, by R. H. Horne (Lacy),—*Annual Supplement to the Tithe Commutation Tables payable for the Year 1870*, by C. McCabe (Rivingtons),—*Halfpenny Readings for the People*, edited by "H. H." (Curtice),—*The Law of France upon Partnership and Companies*, translated by C. E. Newbon, M.A. (E. Wilson),—*Prison Discipline*, by A. A. Croll, J.P.,—*A Chart of Industrial Life* (Simpkin),—*The Physical Theory of Animal Life*, by Julian (Lewes, Bacon),—*The Spherical Form of the Earth*, by J. Dyer (Trübner), and *The Poetical Works of Oliver Goldsmith*, Aldine Edition (Bell & Daldy.)

#### SCHOOL-BOOKS.

*An English-Latin Dictionary for the Use of Junior Students, founded on White and Riddle's Latin-English Dictionary.* By J. T. White, D.D. (Longmans & Co.)

The mistakes into which boys are apt to be led by the use of such a dictionary as this are here care-

fully obviated. When an English word is at all in danger of not being perfectly understood, it is explained before the equivalent Latin is given. If it has several meanings and applications, they are distinctly and methodically specified, with suitable renderings for each. In addition to this, the authors are named by whom the Latin words are used, that the student may be able to see at once whether the word is peculiar to prose or poetry, or common to both. It is unfortunate that, as a general rule, the syntactical construction of the Latin words is not given. This is as needful as the conjugations of verbs, the genders of nouns, and the quantities of syllables, which are all supplied. We regret also that the Latin verbs are put in the indicative mood, though the English equivalents are in the infinitive. Had both been put in the infinitive, not only would correctness and consistency have been secured, but there would have been no occasion to state the conjugations of the verbs. Many names of places are inserted—more, in fact, than are ever likely to be wanted. However, the plan of the book is good, and the result is a valuable acquisition for classical schools and students.

*Clarendon Press Series. Extracts from Cicero, Narrative and Descriptive, with English Notes.* By H. Walford, M.A. Part III. (Macmillan & Co.)

MR. WALFORD'S first volume of selections from Cicero contained anecdotes of Greek and Roman history; the second volume omens and dreams; and he here gives Cicero's letter to his brother Quintus on his duties as pro-pætor in Asia, and portions of the Verrine Orations, to illustrate Rome's rule of her provinces. We think it would have been as well if he had confined himself to the first volume. Fragmentary extracts, though sometimes necessary, are not, as a general rule, so desirable as complete works, be they ever so short; and it does not appear to us that there is any special interest in the matter of the last two volumes to compensate for the disadvantage of incompleteness. Those who think differently will find this a serviceable school book, containing all needful explanatory and illustrative information. Technical and other words, such as *rogo* and its compounds, *legatus*, *consilium*, *conventus*, *erarium*, are well explained, as also the instances of the subjunctive mood. The renderings of particular passages are generally correct, though not always elegant: "whose disposition is one which one can see as capable," is awkward, as well as inexact; and "had rather take" should be "would rather take."

*Books I. and II. of the Annals of Tacitus.* Translated into English. By A. H. Beesly, M.A. (Longmans & Co.)

WE agree with Mr. Beesly as to the growing necessity for faithful and readable translations of the ancient classics. If the increasing pressure of modern demands tends to diminish more and more the number of those who can read them in the original languages, opportunities of gaining some knowledge of their subject-matter—especially in the case of such a writer as Tacitus—should be afforded to all. Mr. Beesly will do well to translate the remainder of the *Annals* in the same manner. Having Messrs. Church and Brodribb's translations of the *History*, *Germany* and *Agricola*, English non-classical readers will then be in a position to get a good knowledge of Tacitus.

*Plato's Apology of Socrates, and Crito; with Notes Critical and Exegetical, Introductory Notices, and a Logical Analysis of the Apology.* By W. Wagner, Ph.D. (Cambridge, Deighton, Bell & Co.)

LITTLE is omitted in the notes to this edition which can throw light on the interpretation of the text. From the notes to Priestley's *Variorum* edition, with those of Stalbaum, and especially Cron, the editor has collected illustrative matter. Grammatical difficulties are cleared up, allusions explained, and illustrations supplied, so as to adapt the work for those who are commencing the study of Plato. The text is that of the Bodleian manuscript.

*Guide to English Spelling.* By J. Russell. (Murby.) The lists of words to be spelt are here well arranged, each being followed by a number of sentences containing them, taken from standard writers. These are to be first copied, and on a subsequent occasion written from dictation. Mr. Russell is right in insisting upon copying, as an indispensable preliminary to writing from dictation.

*Tables of English Literature.* By Henry Morley. (Chapman & Hall.)

THESE tables will be useful to students. The earlier Tables are the best: the writers of the present day are treated in too great detail.

*The Consecutive Narrative Series of Reading Books.*

By C. Morell. Books I., II. and III. (Murray.) The idea of this series is good. A "consecutive narrative" is substituted for detached lessons; but perhaps the idea is pushed a little too far. A story carried on through three books will have the same effect on children's minds as the interminable novels of a hundred years ago have on the reader of the present day. Taken separately, the books seem, however, well executed.

*Clarendon Press Series.—French Classics. A Selection of Tales by Modern Writers.* Edited by G. Masson, B.A. (Macmillan & Co.)

HAVING in previous volumes of this admirable series edited *chefs-d'œuvre* of the great masters, Corneille, Racine and Molière, and selections from the correspondence of Madame de Sévigné and her contemporaries, Mr. Masson now enters upon the more attractive field of modern fiction. Here, as before, he has chosen the best works in their kind of the best writers. In the present volume we have the 'Voyage autour de ma Chambre,' by Xavier De Maistre; 'Ourika,' by Madame de Duras; 'La Dot de Suzette,' by Fiévée; 'Les Jumeaux de l'Hôtel Corneille,' by E. About; and 'Mésaventures d'un Écolier,' by R. Töpffer. In the well-written Introduction, and the chronological table which follows, a clear and correct view is given of the progress of French prose fiction, and of its most celebrated writers, from the Renaissance period to the present time. To each tale is prefixed an account of the author and his writings, in French, by the editor, who seems equally master of both languages, and shows an extensive acquaintance with French literature. There is less occasion for assistance in the notes here than in the classical drama; but all that the reader is likely to want is supplied. If the editor has erred at all, it is in having needlessly inserted explanations of words which are to be found in any good dictionary. His philological observations are good and useful, as also the illustrations of the text from history and literature. Those who wish to read some of the best French novels with an intelligent appreciation cannot do better than take Mr. Masson as their instructive guide.

*The Student's Hand-Book, Synoptical and Explanatory of Mr. Mill's System of Logic.* By the Rev. A. H. Killick, M.A. (Longmans.)

THIS analysis of Mr. Mill's Logic is larger and more elaborate than Mr. Stebbing's. We doubt whether such helps are of advantage except to those who merely wish to "cram" a large treatise: but, however that may be, this book seems a good specimen of its class.

*Middle Class Series.—Hand-Book of Physical Geography.* By Keith Johnston, jun. (Johnston.)

THE purpose of this book is to explain the author's 'Atlas of Physical Geography,' and, to be properly comprehended, the two works must be studied in union. The 'Hand-Book' is an original, and, in many particulars, a novel production. While it is not wanting in descriptive excellence, it deals with the "science" of geography in a manner that is at once clear, concise, and, in works of a similar character, entirely unusual. Considerable prominence has been given to hydrography, a branch of geographical science which is too commonly neglected; the remarks on ocean currents and river systems being well worthy of attention. Mr. Johnston has made a curious and ingenious calculation to show that "if the water were removed

from the bed of the North Atlantic, the whole mass of land on the surface of the globe, which is above the sea level, if turned into it, would not fill up much more than a fourth part of the valley." This 'Hand-Book' bears evidence of great care and industry on the part of the author; it presents geographical science in an attractive form, and will afford material aid in the study of the Atlas.

#### LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

- Theology.*  
 Baylee's (Rev. J.) Verbal Inspiration, cr. 8vo. 1/6 cl. swd.  
 Binnie's The Psalms, their History, Teachings, &c., 8vo. 7/6  
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#### MR. ROSSETTI'S 'SHELLEY.'

WE have received the following letter from Mr. W. M. Rossetti:—

"Will you, in courtesy and equity, allow me to refer in your columns to one of the points stated in your review of my re-edition of Shelley. I quote your precise words, but the italics are my own. 'We prefer the text of the original, with all its inaccuracies and irregularities, to Mr. Rossetti's untrustworthy revision. In many instances he deals with the text just as the old editors dealt with the text of Shakspeare; that is to say, he makes arbitrary alterations in it in order to make it accord with his own ideas of metrical harmony. For instance, the received text of 'Julian and Maddalo' gives

Fear me not: against thee I'd not move.

Upon this line Mr. Rossetti comments thus:—

"The metre of this line is anything but perfect: as a substitute one might propose," &c. After this 'instance' of 'arbitrary alteration' from 'Julian and Maddalo,' you proceed to cite two other 'instances' from 'Prometheus Unbound' and 'The Cenci.'

"I apprehend that (notwithstanding the word 'comments' which I have italicized above) the only interpretation which can be put upon the above statement consistently with its own terms, is that I have actually altered this passage in the text of 'Julian and Maddalo,' and the like with respect to the passages from 'Prometheus Unbound' and 'The Cenci.' This is the reverse of the fact, as regards the two passages from 'Julian and Maddalo' and 'The Cenci,' though it is true as regards the one from 'Prometheus Unbound.' As to those two first-named passages, I have in fact made no alteration whatever in the text; all that I have done is to point out, in notes at the end of the volume, that the metre is deficient, and to indicate certain alterations which would be possible. Of course, however, I do not mean to deny that there are various other passages, besides the one which you cite from 'Prometheus Unbound,' in which I have in fact altered the text. As my Preface explains, all these passages are specified in my Notes, and all my alterations can therefore be cancelled as *errata* by any reader of the edition who may object to them."

Mr. Rossetti omits the words "Under these circumstances," with which the paragraph objected to begins. They made it clear that the reasons for our preference of the original text to Mr. Rossetti's conjectural revision were to be looked for in the preceding sentences. In the succeeding sentences we considered Mr. Rossetti's pretension as a critical commentator, and were, therefore, entitled to adduce quotations not only from the text but also from the commentary. If there is any ambiguity in our criticisms we are sorry for it. We thought that we had distinctly expressed our opinion that a conjectural revision of Shelley's poems must be untrustworthy for want of MSS. and of a sufficient criterion; that the corrections introduced into Mr. Rossetti's text are not always convincing; and that many of those which he suggests but does not incorporate in the text are such as to raise grave doubts of his capabilities as a critic of poetry.

#### THE SOLUTION OF THE NILE PROBLEM.

Bekesbourne, Jan. 29, 1870.

THE details respecting the waters of the Upper Nile Basin received from Dr. Livingstone since the appearance of my letter in the *Athenæum*, No. 2191, of October 23rd last, have suggested to me what I may call a solution of the great problem of geography. As I then stated, my object since 1846 has been to ascertain the position of the central point of division between the waters flowing to the Mediterranean, to the Atlantic, and to the Indian Ocean, the determination of which would discover not only the source of the Nile, but likewise the sources of some other great African rivers, probably the Zambesi and the Congo. That point I can now define.

In the western portion of Southern Africa, within 300 miles from the coast of the Portuguese colony of Benguela, are the vast primeval forests of Olo-Vihenda, extending over several degrees in length, from north to south, but in breadth not more than seven or eight days' journey towards the north, and perhaps twice as much towards the south. The land, everywhere hilly, rises eastward towards the border of the country of Djiokoe, as it is named by its inhabitants, or Kibokoe (Quiboque), as it is called by the people between it and the coast, and after them by the Portuguese and other Europeans; and its mountains, marked on the maps as the "Mossamba Range," of which Djiokoe or Kibokoe forms the eastern flank, must be regarded as the most important water-parting of the continent of Africa.

Of the countless streams that have here their sources it will be sufficient to name a few of the principal ones. Flowing westwards into the At-

lantic Ocean are the Kuango, Congo or Zairé, the Kuanza, and the Kunene. Running south are the Kuitu and the Kabango, which lose themselves in Ngami or some other lake in the interior. Having its course to the east is the Lungebungo, an affluent, and apparently the head-stream, of the Liambaji, or Zambesi, explored in its upper course by Dr. Livingstone. And beyond this to the north is the mighty river Kassávi, Kassábi, Kasáí, or Loke, which first flows to the east, and then, augmented by the Lulúla and numerous other affluents, passes north-eastwards through the country of the Molúla, under the rule of the powerful and mysterious potentate, the Matiamoo or Muatiyano, to whom the Muata Cazembe, recently visited by Dr. Livingstone, was formerly tributary, and still is so nominally.

The central and most important portion of these vast forests, containing the actual sources of the multitudinous streams issuing from them in every direction, is entirely unknown to Europeans. Their southern skirts have, however, been frequently traversed by traders and others from the coast, and especially by Ladislaus Magyar, an educated and accomplished Hungarian, in the service of the Government of Benguela, who unfortunately died in that colony on November 19th, 1864, when on the eve of returning to Europe with the manuscript of the second and third volumes of his "Travels," the first volume of which, containing a description of Benguela only, had been published in 1859 at Pesth, in Hungarian and German. It is from a letter from that traveller, dated November 16th, 1858, and published by Dr. Petermann, in his 'Geographische Mittheilungen' for 1860, pp. 227-235, that the foregoing particulars have been abstracted. On the east and north these forests of Kibokoe were approached by Dr. Livingstone on his former journey; and on February 27th, 1854, he crossed the river Kasáí, or Kassávi (as I prefer to call it) within about 160 or 170 miles of its source. The following description of the river at that spot is given in page 332 of his 'Missionary Travels':—"This is a most beautiful river, and very much like the Clyde in Scotland. The slope of the valley down to the stream is about 500 yards, and finely wooded. It is, perhaps, about 100 yards broad, and was winding slowly from side to side in the beautiful green glen, in a course to the north and north-east. In both the directions from which it came and to which it went, it seemed to be alternately embowered in sylvan vegetation or rich meadows covered with tall grass. The men pointed out its course, and said, 'Though you sail along it for months, you will turn without seeing the end of it.'"

The river thus crossed and described by our countryman nearly sixteen years ago is, as I now purpose showing, the long-sought-for head of the Nile of Egypt. The following are the particulars I have collected respecting its course.

A few miles above the spot visited by the Scottish traveller, the Kassávi, having its course from west to east, breaks through two impending masses of rock, and forms the cataract of Mueva; and it then winds gently round to the north, in which direction it was followed down by L. Magyar beyond the seventh parallel of south latitude. Below this point, he says, the river resumes its easterly direction, and, according to native report, it acquires a width of several miles, and though its waters are still fresh, its waves are at times so high as to be dangerous to navigation. He had reason to believe that the Kassávi attains this great breadth where it reaches the extensive lake of Mouva (or Moura), otherwise Uhanja. At an earlier period the same traveller had reported to the Government of Benguela that the Kassávi was reputed to fall into the Indian Ocean at some place unknown. Most important and valuable as this information is, it has been universally disregarded by geographers and cartographers, who, in direct contradiction of the express assertion of an intelligent European, speaking from his own personal knowledge, that below seven degrees of south latitude the Kassávi flows to the east, have concurred in turning the river's course round to the north-west and west,

and making it to be one of the head-streams of the Kuango or Zairé river of Congo.

For this error my friend Dr. Livingstone is, I fear, in great part responsible, as the following extract from page 457 of his work above cited will show:—"Several of the native traders here," at Cabango, in about 9° 30' S. lat. and 20° 30' E. long., "have visited the country of Luba, lying far to the north of this; and there being some visitors also from the town of Mai, which is situated far down the Kasáí, I picked up some information respecting those distant parts. In going to the town of Mai the traders crossed only two large rivers, the Loajima and Chihombo. The Kasáí flows a little to the east of the town of Mai, and near it there is a large waterfall. They describe the Kasáí as being there of very great size, and that it thence bends round to the west. On asking an old man, who was about to return to his chief Mai, to imagine himself standing at his home, and point to the confluence of the Quango and Kasáí, he immediately turned, and pointing to the westward, said, 'When we travel five days (thirty-five or forty miles) in that direction we come to it.' He stated also, that the Kasáí received another river, named the Lulibash. There is but one opinion among the Balonda respecting the Kasáí and Quango. They invariably describe the Kasáí as receiving the Quango, and beyond the confluence assuming the name of Zairé, or Zerézéré. And the Kasáí, even previous to the junction, is much larger than the Quango, from the numerous branches it receives."

Distinct as this information seems to be, I venture, nevertheless, to dispute its validity. In the first place, I demur generally to the conclusion drawn from the apparently concurrent testimony of native traders, than which often nothing can be more fallacious. In proof of this I may appeal to the *Athenæum* of the 4th of December last, where I showed how Sir Samuel Baker had formally recorded his opinion, based on "inquiries he had made of traders, black, white and brown," that the source of the Nile was "as nearly as possible upon the Equator," and that Speke's Nyanza had nothing to do with this river. Yet we see how the same traveller, by his discovery of the "Albert Nyanza" shortly afterwards, proved himself to have been grossly misinformed.

It may, however, be objected that there is one of Dr. Livingstone's informants, namely, the old man from Mai's town, that pointed out the confluence of the Quango and Kasáí, whose testimony is too precise and circumstantial to be thus set aside. I will therefore adduce a similar, only stronger, instance of native testimony given to myself, which conclusively demonstrates that the idea which the natives of Africa, and probably of other parts of the world likewise, have of the junction of rivers is often totally different from that entertained by ourselves.

When I was at the commercial town of Yaush, in Godjam, in August, 1842, I obtained from an intelligent Christian native trader, named Fanta, much valuable information respecting the provinces of Abyssinia east of the Abai, and north of Shoa. On my inquiring of him the course of the rivers Milli and Berkona, two affluents of the Hawash, he answered that he knew them well, and that they both joined the Abai. As I was aware they did nothing of the sort, I began to fear that the whole of Fanta's information might be of the same apocryphal character. But a little explanation showed he was right according to his own way of thinking and speaking. On my expressing doubts as to the correctness of his assertion, he not only repeated it, but appealed to myself as a witness of the fact. "Do you not say," asked he, "that you came to Shoa through the Adal country?" I admitted it. "Consequently you crossed the Hawash, into which the Milli and Berkona flow." This too I could not deny. "The Hawash, after passing between Adal and Shoa, runs round to the south of the latter country, between it and Guragye. Does it not?" As I now began to conceive Fanta's meaning, I did not think it worth while to dispute his assertion, though the fact is that the course of the Hawash is from and not to the south. "Well then," said he

triumphantly, "the Hawash joins the Muger, the confluence of which latter river with the Abai you have seen with your own eyes." This last likewise was true enough. And so the worthy Fanta, by merely making the Hawash run the wrong way, and regarding the Muger as a continuation of it, because the two rivers have some of their sources together on Mount Salála, succeeded in proving to his own satisfaction, if not entirely to mine, that the Milli and Berkona join the Abai.

In like manner, the fact that some tributaries of Kuango (Quango) and the Kassávi (Kasávi) have their sources together in the Mossamba Mountains, near the town of Mai, led Dr. Livingstone's informant to assert the confluence of these two rivers.

This anecdote respecting Fanta was related by me as long ago as the year 1849, in my 'Observations sur la Communication supposée entre le Niger et le Nil' (published in the 'Nouvelles Annales des Voyages,' 5me série, tom. ii. pp. 186-194), for the purpose of explaining and refuting a statement made by a Fellatah pilgrim, named Abd-er-Rahman, to the late M. Fulgence Fresnel, from which statement that learned Orientalist inferred, in spite of his own great local experience and knowledge, that a water communication actually existed between the Atlantic Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea, by means of a "Canal des deux Mers," as he called it, of which, unlike the one that has now just been opened, he imagined Nature had been at the expense. It is singular that, after a lapse of twenty years, I should have occasion to repeat this anecdote for the purpose of rebutting the inference from a similar native statement of the existence of a water communication between the Kuango (Congo) and the Nile.

This objection having thus been removed, the question of the lower course of the Kassávi is freed from all difficulty, and the river may now be allowed to run in the direction in which Ladislaus Magyar said it does. When that observant traveller first learned that the Kassávi flows towards the east, he had not, nor had any one, the remotest idea of the possibility of its connexion with the Nile; and as it was evident that so immense a river must enter the sea somewhere, it was natural for him to conclude that its mouth was in the Indian Ocean. Between 1853, when he expressed such an opinion, and 1858, when he wrote the letter published by Dr. Petermann, Magyar must, however, have heard of the "reputed great lake of Nyassa," which Burton and Speke were sent to explore in 1856, and consequently nothing was more reasonable than that he should then make his river Kassávi run into that lake,—for such I understand to be what he meant by his extensive lake Nhanja (by mistake written Uhanja). His other name for it, Moeva or Moera, may possibly be intended for Moravi or Maravi, as the same lake was sometimes called. Had the Hungarian traveller lived to know of Baker's Albert Nyanza, he would of course have made this the recipient of the Kassávi; and he would thus have solved the Nile problem, instead of leaving to me its solution with the help of his materials. Still this good fortune might not have been mine, had it not been for the information now received from Dr. Livingstone, which has led me to refer to the former explorations and reports of him and other travellers, in order to ascertain their bearing upon the question in the actual state of our knowledge. And I find the facts to be these. Ladislaus Magyar followed the course of the Kassávi northwards as far as 6° 30' S. lat., on about the 22nd meridian of east longitude. Sir Samuel Baker has laid down the Albert Nyanza as extending southwards as far as about 2° S. lat. and 28° 30' E. long. Between these two points there is a space of some 500 geographical miles in a direct line, which has to be bridged over. But this distance is shortened by the explorers at each end themselves. The one in the south was told that the Kassávi runs eastwards into "Nhanja"; the other in the north was informed that "Nyanza" comes from the west, "in which direction its extent is unknown." And now the explorer of the Chambeze comes between the two, and supplies almost all that was wanting to make the union between the

Kassávi and the Albert Nyanza a demonstrable fact.

In the first place, Dr. Livingstone has ascertained that the Chambeze, the "New Zambesi" of some of our maps, whose sources have been discovered by him between 10° and 12° S. lat., does not communicate with the more southerly river Zambesi, but has its separate course northwards. Such being the case, the Chambeze must be the upper course either of the Kuango (Congo) or of the Nile. It is also a fact, established by the Scottish traveller, that the bed of the Chambeze possesses an absolute elevation of only 3,000 feet. But it being likewise a fact that the water-parting in the west, in which are the sources of both the Kuango and the Zambesi, is much higher than 3,000 feet; and it appearing further that this water-parting continues northwards along the 20th meridian or thereabouts, as it is approximately marked on my maps of "The Basin of the Nile" of 1849, 1859 and 1864,—for the great lake discovered on the Equator by Signor Piaggia has an elevation of 4,000 or 5,000 feet, and is therefore on the eastern slope of that water-parting;—it becomes physically impossible for the Chambeze to join the Kuango, or any other river of the west coast of Africa; so that it can only join the Nile.

Further, Dr. Livingstone has ascertained that the Chambeze, after passing through several lakes and taking the names, first of Laupula and then of Lualaba, flows in a north-north-west direction to Ulenge, in the country west of Lake Tanganyika, and that the waters of Ulenge are then all gathered up by the Lufira, a large river that by means of various confluent drains the western side of the great valley-plain south of Tanganyika, as the Chambeze drains its eastern side; and he was informed that the Lufira then flows on into Lake Chowambe, which he at first believed to be identical with Baker's Albert Nyanza, but now imagines (if I read his last report correctly) to be "an unvisited lake west or south-west of Ujiji."

This river Lufira the traveller did not see, but it was pointed out to him on the eleventh parallel of south latitude as being there so large as never to be passable except in canoes, which proves that it must come from a considerable distance south of that parallel. It might reasonably be contended that the Lufira is the lower course of the Kassávi. But my impression (which still may be erroneous) is, that it is a separate river, running halfway between the Kassávi and the Chambeze. From the position, however, which, under any circumstances, the Kassávi assumes, with its course explored by L. Magyar northwards as far as 6° 30' south latitude, whilst the Lufira, on its side, is shown by Dr. Livingstone to come from beyond the eleventh parallel, it is manifest that, even if these two rivers do not fall immediately into Baker's Albert Nyanza, the one not less than the other, together with the Chambeze, must of necessity join it and the Nile, though at the present moment the precise point of junction may be unknown; the Kassávi being not only the largest and most distant, but also the most direct stream of them all.

Such being the case, I feel myself justified in affirming that this river, the Kassávi or Kasávi, is the head stream and upper course of the Nile of Egypt; that its principal sources are in the primeval forests of Olo-Vihenda and Djikoe or Kibokoe on the Mossamba Mountains, which are now shown to be "the great hydrophylacium of the continent of Africa, the central point of division between the waters flowing to the Mediterranean, to the Atlantic, and to the Indian Ocean" (*Journal of the Royal Geographical Society*, vol. xvii., p. 82), as also to Ngami or some other inland lake; that the approximate position of this, the true *Caput Nili*, is between 11° 30' and 12° south latitude, and in about 18° or 19° east longitude, nearly due east of the port of St. Philip of Benguela on the west coast of Africa, and within 300 geographical miles of the Atlantic Ocean; and that this marvellous river, the largest in the world, is thus found to stretch across forty-three degrees of latitude, or, if measured diagonally, over one-eighth part of the entire circumference of the globe. And,

in affirming this, I have the gratification of being able to say, on behalf of my native country,—the country of all the Upper Nile explorers—Burton, Speke, Grant, Baker and Livingstone,—that though through past ages it has been said—

Nulli contingit gloria genti  
Ut Nilo sit leta suo—

this can now be said no longer.

CHARLES BEKE.

#### THE PRESS, LITERATURE AND SCIENCE IN FRANCE.

THE 'Exposé of the Situation of the Empire' supplies some information respecting literature and science in France. It appears that the number of political journals published in Paris rose from 82 in October, 1868, to 88 at the same period last year. During the twelve months, 63 political journals were registered at the Prefecture of Police. Of these, 44 never appeared at all, and of the rest only 13 were in existence in December last. The number of non-political journals registered at the Ministry of the Interior (in October) was 606 in 1868 and 603 last year. In the twelve months, no less than 207 new journals or periodical publications of the last-named class were registered, but the number of old ones that ceased to appear was larger by 3. The number of political journals published in the provinces was 398 in 1868, and 460 last year; and during the year 155 new papers were registered, of which 59 did not appear, or had ceased to exist in October last. The non-political publications in the provinces rose from 725 in 1868 to 873 last year.

There seems little chance of the printing and publishing trades being thrown open at present. The 'Exposé' informs us that the Government has opened an inquiry on the subject, and has listened to the objections of the printers and librarians who at present hold licences, or *patentes*. It is not, perhaps, generally known that, with the exception of the permission granted a short time since to the publishers of newspapers to establish printing-offices for themselves, scarcely any extension in the way of "licensed printing" has taken place; the number of printers allowed to exercise their calling in Paris is now about eighty-four, or only two more than it was a hundred years ago.

During the twelve months, 1,810 works—books 872, pamphlets, &c. 355, almanacs 437, and collections of songs 146—were presented for examination to the Commission of Colportage; the stamp of authorization was refused to about 292 of these publications.

In the report relating to the University of Paris, the main facts are an increase of about ten per cent. in the number of diplomas and certificates granted; a larger increase in the case of the faculty of medicine; and a still larger in the number of degrees of bachelor of sciences, and of arts; the year 1868 showing an excess of 259 in the former and 548 in the latter class, as compared with 1867. The returns for 1869 are not yet made up. The smallness of the number of foreigners who take advantage of the Paris colleges is remarkable. In 1869 the degrees, or rather the *équivalences*, as they are called in the case of foreigners, granted were, for the study of law, 22; for that of medicine 49; and for the study of pharmacy, 2. The above are, in fact, admissions on examination of foreign university titles. There are also some foreigners who take their bachelor degrees in Paris; these are to be given next year.

Of important publications by the State we have the following account:—Six volumes of the 'Documents Inédits de l'Histoire Nationale,' published in 1868; and the following works now at press:—'Lettres de Richelieu,' vol. 7; 'Monuments de l'Histoire du Tiers État,' vol. 4; 'Lettres de Mazarin,' vol. 1; 'Lettres de Henri IV.,' vol. 8; the 'Cartulaire de Cluny,' vol. 1; 'Négotiations de la France avec la Toscane,' vol. 4; 'Diplômes Militaires,' vol. 1; 'Recueil des Inscriptions du Moyen âge et de la Renaissance,' vol. 1; 'Les Fortresses Chrétiennes de l'Orient au Temps des Croisades'; 'Œuvres de Fresnel,' vol. 3; 'Œuvres de Lavoisier,' vol. 5; Topographical Dictionaries of the

Departments of Morbihan, the Dordogne, Aisne and Meuse; and the Archaeological Repertory of the Department of the Seine-Inférieure. Several of these volumes are promised in the course of the present year.

The 'Carte Topographique des Gaules' is being proceeded with as rapidly as the nature of the work will permit; the 'Carte de la Gaule,' in four sheets, corresponding with the Proconsulate of Cæsar, and the second part of the 'Dictionnaire d'Archéologie Celtique' have been published, and the third part of the Dictionary is now at press. The coming parts of this work will contain amongst other matters the statistics of the caverns inhabited in prehistoric times; the second part contains a *résumé* of the megalithic monuments of Gaul. A chart of Gaul as divided into provinces by Augustus is promised, but it awaits a careful examination of the ancient dioceses and of certain *pagi*, the results of which, it is hoped, will be highly valuable to geographers and historians. Missions have been sent to Belgium, Germany, Switzerland and other neighbouring countries, with excellent results, many inscriptions of military boundary-posts and other valuable materials having been obtained. In Provence the Commission has examined the ruins of the monument of La Turbie, where it found valuable remains of sculpture and geographical inscriptions, which have been placed in the new Gallo-Roman Museum at St.-Germain.

The catalogues of the Bibliothèque Impériale are not abandoned, it seems; they are actually proceeding, which is something; that of the printed books relative to the History of France was taken up, after a long stoppage, in 1868, and the tenth volume is nearly ready: the same is said of the second volume of the catalogue of books on Medical Science; the printing of the second volume of that of the Old French MSS. is progressing; the Inventory of the Latin MSS. is proceeding rapidly, and that of the Greek MSS. is commenced. It appears that indexes to the Oriental MSS. have been found to be greatly wanted, and are now very nearly finished: they include an inventory of all scientific and religious works composed in the Chinese and Manchu languages by the old Jesuit missionaries, about five hundred in number. The whole of the Egyptian Papyri have been classified; the detailed descriptions of the various collections of Pali (Ceylon) MSS. recently acquired are completed, and notices are being edited of the Syriac and Ethiopian MSS. in the library.

Under the head of Scientific and Literary Missions we find mention of two young archaeologists who, in 1868, were commissioned to study the documents relating to the history, philology and mythology of the Celtic nations in the British Islands and in Brittany; one of these gentlemen, M. Gaidoz, is now engaged in preparing a work for publication, and the other, M. Luzel, has published a volume entitled 'Chants Populaires de la Basse Bretagne,' which has obtained for the author a medal from the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres.

The 'Recueil des Archives des Missions Scientifiques et Littéraires,' Vol. V., contains, amongst other matters, articles on the Archives of La Torre do Tombo, at Lisbon, and on the French documents in the British Museum.

#### JOANNA OF CASTILE.

As is well known, the late Dr. Bergenroth, in the course of his researches in the Archives of Simancas, has come to conclusions, as regards the fate of Queen Joanna of Castile, utterly at variance with the opinions on this point held by historians heretofore. According to these opinions, Joanna was insane, and the treatment experienced by her at the hands of her royal relatives was unavoidably necessitated by the state of her mind. Dr. Bergenroth, on the contrary (as may be seen at large in his 'Supplement to Vol. I. and Vol. II. of Letters, Despatches and State Papers relating to the Negotiations between England and Spain,' London, 1868), thinks he has found, in documents read by him at Simancas, irrefutable proof that Joanna,

far from being insane owing to the natural bent of a weak and melancholy mind, was made so at last by the life-long cruelty of her parents, Ferdinand and Isabella, and her son, Charles the Fifth, who for political and religious reasons (Dr. Bergenroth holds that Joanna was a freethinker, and entertained heretical views,) deprived her of her right of succession, and treated her from that moment, up to the time of her death, with a barbarity which, in some instances, did not even shrink from putting the unhappy victim to the rack. These startling disclosures of Bergenroth's, seemingly founded on most trustworthy proofs, have now been examined and opposed by a Vienna scholar, Herr Robert Rösler, who, in a little brochure, 'Beleuchtung der Enthüllungen G. A. Bergenroth's aus dem Archive von Simancas,' Wien, 1870, tries to show that Bergenroth, however clever and erudite, was led astray, in this case, by a lively imagination and a misapplied sense of justice. Authentic copies of the most important of those documents, upon which Bergenroth bases his arguments, have been in Vienna, it appears, for the last twenty years,—first in the possession of Prof. Ferdinand Wolf, and, since the death of that eminent Spanish scholar, in 1866, on the shelves of the Imperial library. Here Herr Rösler has perused them, and, as he tells us in his pamphlet, has arrived at an interpretation of their pages totally different from that of Dr. Bergenroth. Whether the air of the Austrian court library has influenced his endeavours to extenuate the guilt which Dr. Bergenroth attributes to Joanna's relatives, it would hardly be fair to ask. At all events it must be granted that the little book looks honest and straightforward, and that Dr. Bergenroth really seems now and then strangely to have misunderstood the documents before him. For instance, the phrase *dar cuerda* (to give rope) means to slacken the reins, ("to give line," as we angling Anglo-Saxons have a similar phrase); and when Mosen Ferrar, Bishop of Majorca, Joanna's *gubernador*, in Ferdinand's reign, tells us that, according to Ferdinand's orders, he gave *cuerda* to his royal ward, he simply means to say that he treated her more leniently,—that he yielded to her requests or fancies. Bergenroth, on the contrary, interprets the phrase as if it implied the application of the rope (a sort of torture usual at that time in Spain) to the unhappy woman.

#### EARLY PRINTING.

A SET of early-printed books are to be sold next Monday and the three following days. One block-book on vellum is the greatest puzzle we have seen. The illustrations are coloured woodcuts, but the text, written in various hands, is like manuscript. We know of no other such specimen. There is, besides, a series of German playing-cards of the fourteenth century, an Icelandic MS. of the fifteenth, and the first perfect copy ever discovered of 'La Légende Dorée,' printed at Lyons by Barthomée Buyer, in 1476. The only other copy known (in Lord Spencer's library) wants at least one leaf, and probably several. It is the first French book printed in France, but no copy is now known in that country.

#### NEW PERIODICALS IN RUSSIA.

Moscow, Jan. 10.

RUSSIA, like other countries, seems to be visited at times by an epidemic of new periodicals. The 'New Era,' the 'Rosinki,' the 'Children's Garden,' have come upon us in quick succession; and now we are introduced simultaneously to two fresh candidates for popular favour, about to make their *début* on New Year's Day (the 13th of English reckoning). The first of these will unquestionably be a great acquisition to Russian literature, should its programme be fairly carried out; and for this the name of its editor is of itself a sufficient guarantee. M. Semevski (who has already acquired some note as a biographer, and bids fair to become still more widely known by the life which he has just published of Count Miloradovitch) possesses important qualifications for the office of historical critic. His journal (which he has very appropriately

named 'The Past of Russia') is designed to illustrate various epochs of national history which are at present not so well known as they should be, and to analyze the leading characteristics of such events or personages as have exercised a marked influence upon the political life of Russia—a work rendered doubly valuable by the mass of documentary evidence wherewith M. Semevski never fails to substantiate his remarks, and likely to be appreciated as it deserves at a time when the spirit of historical inquiry is abroad in the empire.

The second of the new-comers bears the title of 'Niva,'—or, The Cornfield,—a field destined, apparently, for the growth of every kind of grain, and possibly not a few tares as well. Its all-embracing programme shows it to be one of those comprehensive journals which set out with the endeavour to be all things to all men, and not unfrequently end by becoming nothing to anybody. The flourish of trumpets wherewith its appearance has been heralded is worth copying as a specimen of the ambitious views in which Muscovite editors occasionally indulge:—

"On the first of January (next Thursday week) will be published the opening number of 'The Cornfield,' an illustrated journal for family reading, every number of which will be adorned with two full-page engravings. The proprietors of this magazine have long been penetrated with a sense of the deficiency, both in compass and quality of information, of the family-journals at present in existence; and they have accordingly resolved to furnish the public with a periodical on a wider scale, and comprehending a greater variety of subjects, than the generality of such magazines; while, at the same time, the lowness of the price (four roubles the year, or five including postage) will, they hope, leave no ground for complaint. The contents of 'The Cornfield' are intended to be as follows: 1. Historical and other romances by popular novelists; 2. Translations of foreign works of fiction; 3. Biographies of eminent men; 4. Descriptions of memorable events and epochs, chiefly in Russian history; 5. Ethnographical sketches of ancient and modern nations, especially our own; 6. Travels and personal adventures; 7. Scientific articles; 8. Papers dealing with questions of public health; 9. Sketches from the world of law, remarkable trials, &c.; 10. Monthly survey of politics; 11. Feuilletons on topics of the day; 12. Sundries."

The proprietors have engaged the services of several well-known Russian authors and artists, among whom it is only necessary to mention M. Vsevolod Krestovski (author of 'The Dark Places of St. Petersburg'), and M. Maikoff, in order to guarantee the excellence of the contents. The forthcoming number contains a new poem by M. Maikoff, the commencement of a new romance by M. Krestovski, and an engraving of the Destruction of the Tartar Treaty, in Presence of the Khan's Ambassadors, by Ivan Veliki."

Our list of new books for the present month is a tolerably full one, and contains several works which bid fair to engross a large share of public attention. The sixth and concluding volume of Count Tolstoi's 'War and Peace,' so long delayed and so ardently looked for, has at length appeared, and is being seized upon at every bookseller's shop and in every circulating library, with an eagerness which no other novel of the season has been able to excite; while the critical journals are beginning to pronounce openly that M. Tourguénief, so long supreme in the domain of Russian fiction, has found a rival at last. M. Tourguénief's last work, a short story entitled 'The Idiot,' originally published in one of the Berlin periodicals, has just been reprinted in a St. Petersburg journal, but is less favourably received by the public than his earlier writings. Messrs. Salieff have just issued a series of plays by Nadejda Liebin—'The Foundling,' 'Mal-Apropos,' and 'A Match against Fortune.' The same firm publishes an anonymous work entitled 'Barbara Ubrik, or the Secrets of a Carmelite Monastery,' which is merely a recapitulation of the painful details given by the newspapers some months since respecting the case of the imprisoned nun in Poland. 'Samarand in

its Ancient and Modern Aspect' is a very interesting journal of travels in some of the less frequented regions of Turkestan, the author being (like Sir Samuel Baker) accompanied by his wife, who appears to have sustained most courageously the fatigues and hardships of a journey which few other Russian ladies would have ventured to undertake. The work is illustrated with numerous engravings and two very valuable maps, and will unquestionably be a great boon to the reading public of Moscow and St. Petersburg in the long winter evenings which are our portion for three months to come. In addition to the foregoing, we have to mention translations of Miss Braddon's 'Birds of Prey,' of M. Arsène Houssaye's 'Cleopatra,' of Capt. Marryat's 'Dog Fiend,' and of the second volume of Nathaniel Hawthorne's 'Wonder-Book.'

#### MRS. JANET TAYLOR.

THE past week's obituary records the departure of a remarkable person. Mrs. Janet Taylor was a mathematician of the first class: as such to be commemorated by the side of Mrs. Somerville; less universally cultivated, less admirable in exposition than the latter-named lady; in any event, little known by the outward world. But her logarithmic tables, we have been assured on fair authority, are correct and complete in no ordinary degree; and it was her singular occupation to prepare young men for the sea, by her tuition in the higher branches of mathematics. A more quiet, a more singular union of rare powers of will and knowledge, especially in a woman, than hers does not occur to us. She lived at the extreme east end of London, among her pupils and clients. We believe that she was as gentle and simple in herself as she was deeply versed in the abstruse sciences which she professed. Perhaps some surviving relative or friend may be able to throw light on the life and labours of one who was as extraordinary from her acquirements of knowledge as from her social reticence.

Y. L. Y.

#### Literary Gossip.

ALL who sympathize with Mr. Robert Buchanan, whose serious illness we announced some months ago, will take as a sign of convalescence the fact that his long-promised religious poems, 'The Book of Orm,' will be published immediately.

MR. RICHARD WOOF, F.S.A., is engaged in the publication of a catalogue of the Worcester city records and other ancient books of record, which are in the custody of various charitable and other bodies and guilds.

We hear of a complete edition of Mr. Charles Kent's poems to be published forthwith.

THE subject of Spelling Reform is shortly to be brought before the Philological Society, by Mr. D. P. Fry and Mr. A. J. Ellis.

FOUR unique and interesting little early Reformation Tracts, printed by Redman, about 1527 and 1532, professing to be by Wycliffe, and issued for the use of the people, are to be sold next Saturday. They are 'Consolation for Troubled Consciences,' the 'Crede, Paternoster, and Ave,' with explanations; 'Small Paynites to the Common People,' and the 'Testament of Moyses,' &c.

MISS D. BEALE, the Principal of the Ladies' College at Cheltenham, has collected and edited the Reports issued by the Schools' Inquiry Commission on the Education of Girls. We may cite from it one instance of the historical knowledge got by learning bits of Pinnock and Mangnall by rote: "Being told," says Mr. Bryce, "that William the First introduced the Feudal System, I asked

what it was, and was answered, 'The ringing of a bell in the evening.' Thus, when they seemed to have learnt something, it generally turned out that they had learnt words and nothing more. They did not understand—how should they?—what it was all about.

WE call the attention of publishers to a book much needed, and likely to pay, if compiled by a capable man, namely, 'Domestic Annals of England,' after the model of Dr. Robert Chambers's 'Domestic Annals of Scotland';—only, when an authority is quoted in it, we hope the page may be given. The omission of this by Dr. Chambers gives trouble to those who follow up his references.

THE King of Denmark has conferred the Knight's Cross of the Order of the Dannebrog on the Rev. J. Jeffrey, who has done much to spread a knowledge of Danish literature in England.

'L. Pontani de Roma Singularia de Urbe—Pii Secundi Pont. Max., de Mulieribus pravis et earum pernicioso damnatoque fugiendo Scortio,' &c., will be sold by auction in a few days. The date of this volume of sixty pages is about 1458, the year in which Pius the Second (Æneas Sylvius Piccolomini) obtained the tiara. The British Museum, the Hague Library, Lord Spencer and Mr. Enschede, of Haarlem, possess copies of the book, but no other is known to exist except the one now for sale. It is suggested that the types (of two sorts) were set up by Faust as specimens, for Gutenberg to decide which he would select to be cut and cast for the Mazarine Bible.

THE "Educational Franchise," proposed by M. de Kératry, does not seem to give much satisfaction to his constituents at Finisterre, who are mostly "Bretons bretonnants," and know little French. M. Gaidoz has come to their rescue, and in a letter to the *Revue de l'Instruction Publique*, denounces the proposal. He cites the Welsh as an example, who speak and write Welsh, and yet are not deprived of their votes. The *Revue* retorts, that the Welsh know English.

THE executors of the late M. de Sainte-Beuve having found the preparation of the sale catalogue of his library take longer time than they anticipated, the sale will not take place till about the 10th of March.

THE letter of Abbé Gratry, which first appeared in the *Gazette de France*, is now published separately. Dr. Braunsberg has followed the example of Dr. von Döllinger, and protested against the address of the partisans of Infallibility.

SUNDAY Lectures seem growing more frequent in Paris. Last Sunday, M. Laboulaye lectured on American Schools, and M. Esquiros, who, by the way, has made his maiden speech in the Corps Législatif, lectured on 'Les Transformations de l'Esprit Français.'

THE *Revue Moderne* is now merged in the *Revue Contemporaine*. The interesting articles in the latter on 'La Comédie au Collège' are now finished.

PROF. KOCK, of Eisenach, has written some valuable papers on the Anglo-Saxon *ea* and *ed*.

THE "Litterarische Verein," of Stuttgart, for the publication of Old German Texts and Manuscripts, will produce during the present year

volumes 2 to 5 of Kirchhoff's *Wendunmuth*: volume 1 was published last year.

THE New York Genealogical and Biographical Society has issued the first number of its bulletin.

A HISTORY of New York city and county, by Mr. B. F. De Costa, is soon to be published in New York. He is the author of two books about Lake George and Mount Desert Island. Mr. De Costa has also written an essay in which he denies that there is any such thing as Runic rhyme, and takes even the poet Longfellow to task for some alleged errors.

MR. E. W. BRAYLEY, F.R.S., Librarian of the London Institution, died of heart disease on the 1st of the month.

UNRIVALLED and COMBINED ENTERTAINMENTS.—Prof. Pepper's Lecture on 'A Shocking Jar and the immense Leyden Battery.'—'Christmas and its Customs,' by Mr. King, with beautiful illustrations.—Dugwar, the Indian Juggler.—Last Week of Messrs. Wardrop's Entertainment, 'The Mysteries of Uddolpho.' The Ghost Illusion perfected. Three emanating from one. Ghosts innumerable.—The Maximilian Relics.—Stokes on Memory.—The American Organ Daily.—Madame Napoli's Mechanical Pictures.—The ROYAL POLYTECHNIC'S Change for One Shilling.

#### SCIENCE

Lectures on Surgery. By James Spence. Part II. (Edinburgh, A. & C. Black.)

THE first part of this work treated of the special forms of diseased action and external injuries. This, the second part, contains lectures on the diseases and injuries of special structures, viz., of bone, of joints, of cartilage, of muscles and of blood-vessels. The author thinks that an actually carious surface of bone may be defined as molecular necrosis; and he is of opinion that the refusal to heal, which is characteristic of caries, is owing to the presence of dead bone. With regard to necrosis proper, he has never seen a case of the death of a long bone throughout the whole length and thickness of the shaft, though he has looked for such a specimen in many museums, both in Great Britain and abroad. The forcible extension of ankylosed joints is condemned. Section of the osseous union, by means of a drill, to such an extent that the remaining portion of bone yields to slight pressure, is the treatment Mr. Spence recommends. The arrangement of each lecture is good. First, the subject is defined; the method of diagnosis is then pointed out; next, the treatment is stated; then come illustrative cases; and, lastly, there are observations on special points in those cases. Three lectures are occupied by an interesting historical sketch of the opinions which have been held regarding the ligation of arteries:—

"The ligation, as a means of arresting hæmorrhage or for the cure of aneurism, seems to have been used from a very early period in the history of medicine, although the ancients who mention the practice appear to have been guided by no distinct principle in its application. Indeed, their ignorance regarding the circulating system generally must have prevented their arriving at any correct principle. But that it was used by them as a means of arresting hæmorrhage long previously to the times of Paré is incontestable. Celsus speaks of the ligation of wounded veins, Galen directs it to be used for wounded arteries; whilst Ætius and Paulus Egineta give directions for cutting down upon and tying arteries in cases of aneurism."

The practice, however, fell into disuse, and Ambrose Paré was the first to revive it. He found out the value of the ligation, and frequently used it; but he seems not to have

investigated the principles of its action. M. Petit made experiments on the arrestment of hæmorrhage, and communicated a paper on the subject to the French Academy. In this he attempted to prove that the essential agent in stopping every hæmorrhage was the clot formed in the artery, which acted as a plug. Ligature, he thought, gave rise to a better form of clot than cauteries or styptics, but compression gave a better chance still. Young also believed the coagulum to be the cause of obliteration of the artery. Morand was of the same opinion, but thought that some peculiar contraction of the vessel assisted the action. Pouteau opposed Petit's theory, and attributed the arrestment of hæmorrhage entirely to the condensation of the parts around the end of the vessel, at the point tied. Mr. John Bell, in 1801, asserted that an artery when tied could only be obliterated by adhesion of its internal surfaces. Desault, Bichat and Prof. John Thomson, of Edinburgh, pointed out that a ligatured artery always exhibited a laceration of its internal coats. In 1805, Dr. Jones published the results of a series of experiments, and his deductions, with very slight modification, are those held at the present day. He states the effects of the ligature of an artery to be: 1. Division of the middle and internal coats of the artery and apposition of the wounded surfaces. 2. Determination of blood on the collateral branches. 3. Formation of a clot just within the artery. 4. Inflammation on the severed internal and middle coats. This causes an effusion of lymph, by which the wounded surfaces are united and the canal rendered impervious. At the same time the external surface of the artery is inflamed and thickened with effused lymph, as also are the surrounding parts. 5. Ulceration of the external coat where the ligature is applied. 6. Indirectly, complete obliteration of the artery. 7. Enlargement of the collateral branches. Soon afterwards Scarpa opposed these views. He maintained that the division of the inner coats of the artery was to be avoided, and with a view to preserving the integrity of all the arterial tunics advocated a broad ligature. Hodgson, Lawrence and Travers adopted the views of Jones, while Paletta, Crampton, of Dublin, Roux and most of the French surgeons, sided with Scarpa. Sir C. Bell thought the formation of a clot essential to obliteration. Mr. Spence concludes this part of his subject by stating the results of his own numerous experiments on the ligature of arteries. The last five chapters of the volume are on aneurism. Mr. Spence is a surgeon who does not run too much after new methods. His book is at once solid and lucid.

*Index to the Fossil Remains of Aves, Ornithosauria and Reptilia, from the Secondary System of Strata arranged in the Woodwardian Museum of the University of Cambridge.* By Harry Govier Seeley. With a Prefatory Notice by the Rev. Adam Sedgwick, LL.D. (Cambridge, Deighton, Bell & Co.; London, Bell & Daldy.)

The full title sufficiently describes the character of this book. As an accompanying guide to the inspection of the fossil reptiles in the Museum at Cambridge, it will prove valuable, and perhaps indispensable; but apart from personal inspection, it will of course be useful only to well-instructed palæontologists. In glancing over it we are struck with its careful construction, and are led to lament

the lack of a similar index to the far more complete collection of reptilian and other fossils in the British Museum. It is certainly a great reproach, as to that national collection, that, during all the years it has remained under the most competent scientific direction, it has never been properly described for the public, and this reproach becomes the more signal by the publication of the present volume. Prof. Sedgwick has set an example, in the midst of the infirmities of old age, of personal interest and apparently of pecuniary liberality, which should excite a spirit of emulation. "The great scientific labour," writes Prof. Sedgwick, in the fifty-second year of his Professorship at the University, and while troubled with infirmity of sight and feebleness of health, "bestowed upon this Catalogue has not been at the cost of the University,—I wish the cost to be considered as a contribution of duty from myself." This is noble, and yet not more than the plain duty of every scientific man who long continues to reap emoluments from a professorial office, especially if these come from and bear distinct and important relations to the general public. It should, however, be added, that the present index is not a popular Catalogue. In one respect it sets a good example, namely, in the readiness with which each specimen may be found by a numerical and distinct reference to its place in the Museum.

*Chemistry for Schools: an Introduction to the Practical Study of Chemistry.* By C. Haughton Gill. (Warton.)

This little book is, we believe, a perfectly sufficient manual of chemistry for schools and junior students. Its object is to supply the means of training the mind in habits of correct observation—a most important one in itself. Beyond this it attempts to lead the student, by clear and careful reasoning, from facts to generalizations, and thus to cultivate scientific habits of thought. The experiments given as illustrating the conditions of any form of matter under examination are clearly described, and, with the aid of the woodcuts, they can be readily made by junior students with simple apparatus. To boys as yet untaught in the language of any chemical school, the nomenclature of University College presents no difficulty; but to the thousands of young men who are now stimulated to the study of chemistry by the many forms of science schools which are scattered over the country, and by the system of awarding prizes at science examinations, this nomenclature is a stumbling-block. Where those young men are self-taught, they have studied the works of Faraday, of Ure, of Turner, of Graham, of Kane or of Miller, and they have familiarized themselves with the language used by those great chemists. From about 1790 to somewhere about 1860, all the chemists were content to adopt the language introduced by Lavoisier; and all chemical literature, except the latest, employs that nomenclature. It has been found that, with slight modification, it is sufficient to express perfectly all the changes belonging to "modern chemistry." Consequently, in books likely to be consulted by a young student, he will find the older terms. On this account we cannot but regret that the work of a clear and accurate thinker should be marred in the manner indicated.

*Our Iron-Clad Ships: their Qualities, Performances and Cost. With Chapters on Turret Ships, Iron-Clad Rams, &c.* By E. J. Reed, C.B., Chief Constructor of the Navy. (Murray.)

THE earliest European iron-clads were the French and English floating batteries, built during the Crimean War. These were ugly floating forts intended for the attack of the land batteries of Sebastopol, and not for sea service. They had, as Mr. Reed says, nothing "ship-shape" about them; but they led the way to the use of iron armour-plating as a protection, by showing how they could sustain the enemy's fire without serious injury. The first examples of real iron-clad ships of war were La Gloire in France, and the Warrior in England. The Warrior still retained the form and appearance which has ever been so much admired in wooden frigates. The same may be said of her

sister ship the Black Prince. In everything done since the construction of those two ships, elegance of form has been sacrificed to impenetrability. Now we find the Hercules with an "outside armour 9 inches; then 10-inch teak backing, with longitudinal girders at intervals of about 2 feet, worked upon 1½-inch skin-plating (of iron) supported by 10-inch vertical frames spaced 2 feet apart; the spaces between these frames are filled in solid with teak, and inside the frames there is a further thickness of about 19 or 20 inches of teak, the whole being bounded on the inside by ¾ inch iron-plating, stiffened with 7 inch frames. The total thickness of iron (neglecting the girders and frames) is thus 11½ inches, and of this 9 inches are in one thickness; the teak backing has a total thickness of about 40 inches." Notwithstanding the vast thickness thus given to the sides of the Hercules, we are told that the limit of the thickness of armour carried must not be considered to have been yet attained. Mr. Reed says "the Admiralty have long been in possession of a design for a turret ship with sides plated with 15-inch armour, and turrets with 18-inch armour. I have also prepared outline drawings, not on extravagant dimensions, to carry 20-inch armour, both on broadsides and on turrets." Thus, the Constructor of the Navy builds up, and there arises an Armstrong or a Whitworth with power to break down; and whatever may be the powers of resistance produced, it would appear a force can be obtained which shall prove irresistible. We are not surprised therefore to learn from Mr. Reed himself that Sir William Armstrong and Sir William Fairbairn advocate the abandonment of armour for the future. Of course the builder of these gigantic iron-clads thinks the eminent engineers have been "premature in their advocacy." Have we not been running the old round, but with ships instead of men? We clothed men with armour until their defence was nearly perfect, but they were almost powerless for offence—are we not, in attempting to make our ships invulnerable, rendering them so unwieldy as to be nearly useless for all purposes of attack?

*The American Journal of Syphilography and Dermatology.* Edited by Dr. M. H. Henry. (New York, Christern.)

OUR knowledge of the nature, history and treatment of skin-diseases ought to increase rapidly. France, Germany and England have each a dermatological journal, a special professorship for the subject has been founded at the College of Surgeons, and we have now before us the first number of an American Quarterly Journal devoted to the same branch of science. This publication contains five original papers, reviews, selections from foreign journals, an epitome of the current literature of the subject, and notes on treatment. In a translation of a lecture on Analgesia, delivered at the Lourcine Hospital by Dr. A. Fournier, we read: "I show you here a patient. I force this pin deep into the skin of the right hand, and she shows no pain. I pierce here and there the skin of the other hand, still no sign of pain. In like manner I bury the pin in the skin of the fore-arm, the arm, the elbow, the face, the head, the thighs, the feet, the chest, the abdomen, and the back, and everywhere I observe the same insensibility to pain. This woman is, then, profoundly analgesic, and at every point of the cutaneous envelope." Students who had witnessed such an experiment would never forget what analgesia was. The journal contains nothing of extraordinary merit, but it has some good observations, and will probably become a useful record of notes in its branch of medico-chirurgical science.

#### THE BAKERIAN LECTURE.

THE Bakerian Lecture, delivered some time ago but only now printed, announces a discovery of the first importance. Dr. Andrews, its author, has established the fact that the gaseous and liquid states of matter are continuous. His experiments have chiefly been made upon carbonic acid, confined in fine glass tubes, and subjected to various pressures up to that of 110 atmospheres; they

show that from carbonic acid as a perfect gas to carbonic acid as a perfect liquid, the transition may be accomplished as a continuous process, and that the gas and liquid are only distant stages of a long series of continuous physical changes. The ordinary gaseous and liquid states are, in short, only widely separated forms of the same condition of matter, and may be made to pass into one another by a series of gradations so gentle that the passage shall nowhere present any interruption of continuity.

Dr. Andrews is continuing his researches, and has since carried his investigations to pressures of 300 atmospheres.

#### CARADOC FIELD CLUB.

THE establishment of local Societies for promoting a knowledge of antiquities, natural history, geology and other physical phenomena, is much to be encouraged; and we have pleasure in making known that the Caradoc Field Club, established in Shropshire in 1863, have just published their first volume of *Transactions*. It is a small neat book, printed at Shrewsbury, but is a commendable beginning. It contains a paper on Buildwas Abbey, with illustrations, — on Coalbrookdale, — on the geology of the gorge of the Onny, — a geological address delivered on the top of Titterstone Clee, and other papers, and notices of meetings. Shropshire is an interesting county, rich in local traditions, antiquities, and grand landscapes, and belongs to Sir Roderick Murchison's primeval dominion of Siluria. We trust, therefore, that the Caradoc Club will find such encouragement that they will publish a similar volume every year.

#### BUOYS FOR NIGHT SERVICE.

"ONE of the greatest impediments to navigation is darkness in buoyed waters. If it were possible to develop a lighting power in the buoys, this difficulty would be greatly diminished." So writes Mr. F. W. Van Eeden, General Secretary of the Netherlands Society for the Promotion of Industry, at Haarlem, in a printed circular, in which the Society offer three hundred florins in money, and a gold medal worth one hundred and fifty florins, "for the most practical means of investing Buoys with a Lighting Power, for service at night." The meaning of this is obviously some method by which buoys floating in rivers and estuaries, or on shoals at sea, shall light themselves up at nightfall. The thing is possible; but can it be reduced to easy practice? Particulars and plans are to be forwarded to the Secretary before the end of September, 1871; but he states, among the conditions, that "the Society takes no responsibility for eventual damage to models or instruments, and reserves to herself the right of not returning them to the competitors."

#### PERUVIAN RAILWAYS.

AT the beginning of the present year the Government of Peru commenced the making of two new lines of railway: one from Arequipa to Puno on Lake Titicaca; the other from Lima, across the Andes, to strike the river Marañon at some navigable point. These are both noteworthy enterprises; but the latter will, probably, attract most attention, inasmuch as it will establish another route across the continent of America from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Brazilian steamers of a thousand tons burthen already ascend the Marañon as far as Nauta, so that by railway and river there will be an uninterrupted communication between the two oceans. What an opportunity will then be afforded for exploration of the vast unknown regions on the eastern slope of the mountains, to say nothing of trade and of acquisitions for science!

#### SOCIETIES.

ROYAL.—Jan. 27.—Mr. Archibald Smith, V.P., in the chair.—Prof. Wyville Thomson was admitted into the Society.—The following papers were read:—'Observations on the Temperature of the Strata taken during the Sinking of the Rose Bridge Colliery, Wigan, Lancashire, 1868-9,' by Mr. E. Hull, — 'On the Action of Rays of High Refrangibility

upon Gaseous Matter. Part I,' by Dr. Tyndall.—'Remarks on the recent Eclipse of the Sun as observed in the United States,' by Mr. J. N. Lockyer, — 'On the Theory of Continuous Beams,' by Mr. J. M. Heppel, and 'Remarks on Mr. Heppel's Theory of Continuous Beams,' by Prof. Rankine.

GEOLOGICAL.—Jan. 26.—Prof. Huxley, LL.D., President, in the chair.—Messrs. T. D. Bott, E. B. Kemp-Welch, J. Parkinson, H. Sewell, and F. W. Walker were elected Fellows of the Society. Rev. Dr. Oswald Heer, of Zurich, was elected a Foreign Member of the Society.—The following communication was read: 'On the Crag of Norfolk and associated Beds,' by J. Prestwich, Esq.—The author referred to the paper, in which he divided the Red Crag into two divisions—a lower one, of variable oblique bedded strata, and an upper one, of sands passing up into the clay known as the Chillesford clay. He has since traced the Chillesford division of the Red Crag northwards, to determine its relation to the Norwich Crag: the best exhibition of it occurs in the Easton Bayant Cliffs, where he found shells similar to those at Chillesford, and under it the bed of mammaliferous or Norwich Crag, with the usual shells; and that in this cliff and the one nearer Lowestoft traces of the Forest-bed set in upon the Chillesford clay. He traced these beds at the base of Horton Cliff, and then passed on to the well-known cliffs of Happisburgh and Mundesley. He considered the Chillesford clay to pass beneath the Elephant bed, and to represent part of the Forest-bed. The clay may be traced to near Weybourne. The Crag under these beds he referred to the Chillesford sands. For the sands and shingle above the Chillesford he proposed the names of "Southwold Sands and Shingle." Near Southwold the author found indications of an abundance of shells (*Mytilus*, &c.) and Foraminifera in some iron-sandstones intercalated in this series. In the Norfolk cliffs these beds contain alternating seams of marine and freshwater shells. The inland range of the beds to Aldeby, Norwich and Coltishall was next traced, and the Chillesford clay shown to be present in each section, and the sands beneath to be referable to the Chillesford sands. On the authority of Mr. Gwyn Jeffreys, he stated that a number of Arctic species were found in the Norfolk Crag which did not occur in Suffolk. While the Norwich Crag seems to be synchronous with a portion of the Suffolk Crag, that portion is the upper division; and therefore the triple arrangement proposed by Mr. Charlesworth, together with the fact of the setting in of a gradually more severe climate, pointed out by the late Dr. Woodward and by Sir C. Lyell, are confirmed, and the materials of the Southwold shingle, with few exceptions, came from the south; and he considered this a base-line for the Quaternary period, as then commenced the spread of the marine gravels over the south of England, and soon after commenced the denudations which give the great features to the country.—Mr. Gwyn Jeffreys, Sir Charles Lyell, Mr. Searles V. Wood, jun. and Mr. Boyd Dawkins took part in the discussion.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—Jan. 27.—Earl Stanhope, President, in the chair.—Col. Sykes, M.P., exhibited and presented a fac-simile of an ancient Deed, being a Grant of land in the thirteenth century to "Agnes of the Sike," an ancestor of the Sykes family.—Mr. G. Manners communicated an account for perfumery furnished to "his Highness in 1622," and amounting, for one quarter of a year, to upwards of 56*l*.—Mr. T. J. Arnold exhibited a copy of the 'Catalogus Sanctorum' of Peter de Natalibus, Second Edition, Lyons, 1542, in order to show from a woodcut in that work that there were guillotines before Dr. Guillotin.—Mr. J. T. Micklethwaite communicated an interesting paper on the Chapel of St. Erasmus in Westminster Abbey.

ZOOLOGICAL.—Jan. 27.—Prof. Newton, V.P., in the chair.—The following papers and notes were

read:—From Mr. R. B. White, concerning the Hairy Tapir (*Tapirus roulini*) of the Andes of New Grenada, of which he was endeavouring to obtain specimens for the menagerie, — by Dr. Cobbold, on the new Entozoon from the Aard-wolf, described at the last meeting of the Society, — by Mr. G. Dawson Rowley, on a specimen of the Siberian Lark (*Alauda sibirica*), believed to be the first example of this species that had occurred in these islands, — from Prof. Owen, containing a letter received from Dr. Haast, 'On the Discovery of cooking-pits and kitchen-middens containing remains of the Dinornis, Canterbury, New Zealand,' — by Mr. P. L. Selater, on birds from the Rio Parana, collected by Capt. Page, — by Dr. W. Baird, on a new genus and species of shells from Whydah, on the West Coast of Africa, — by Mr. R. B. Sharpe, on the genus Pelargopsis of the family Alcedinidae, — by Dr. J. E. Gray, on the skulls of the Whales of the genus Orca in the British Museum, and a specimen of the same genus from the Seychelles, — from Dr. L. C. Cox, on seventeen new species of Land Shells from the South Sea Islands, — from Lieut.-Col. Playfair, on a fresh-water fish discovered near Aden, which appeared to be referable to the *Disognathus lamta*, — from Dr. J. Murie upon a larval cestrus found in the orbit of the Hippopotamus, and on a specimen of the so-called *Aquila Barthelmyi* recently living in the Society's Gardens.

ENTOMOLOGICAL.—Jan. 24.—Annual Meeting.—Mr. Frederick Smith in the chair.—The Report of the Council for 1869, and an address by the retiring President, Mr. H. W. Bates, were read. The thanks of the Society were voted to the Officers and Members of the Council for 1869.—The following gentlemen were elected to form the Council for 1870, namely, Messrs. H. W. Bates, W. S. Dallas, J. W. Dunning, A. Fry, F. Grut, R. M'Lachlan, F. J. S. Parry, F. P. Pascoe, E. Saunders, S. Stevens, A. R. Wallace and P. C. Wormald.—The following officers for 1870 were afterwards elected:—President, Mr. Alfred R. Wallace; Treasurer, Mr. S. Stevens; Secretaries, Messrs. Dunning and M'Lachlan; Librarian, Mr. E. W. Janson.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—Feb. 1.—Charles B. Vignoles, Esq., President, in the chair.—The following candidates were elected: as Members, Messrs. G. Allan, A. W. Craven, G. C. Greenwell, J. Hendry, S. G. Purchas and J. B. Simpson; and as Associates, Capt. W. H. Beckett, Messrs. H. Hakewill, J. I. Hopkins, T. Horn, W. C. Luard, R. E. Middleton, F. Morris, G. J. Morrison, P. A. H. Noyes, Stud. Inst. C.E., A. C. Pain, J. T. Potts, E. T. Q. de Rochemont, W. Stead and E. Wilson.—The paper read was 'On the Statistics of Railway Expenditure and Income, and their bearing on future Railway Policy and Management,' by Mr. J. T. Harrison.—Fifty-four per cent. of the railway capital had been expended since 1849, in which year it amounted to 228,747,779*l*.; whereas in 1867 it was 502,262,887*l*. The length of railways in operation had been more than doubled, being 6,032 miles in 1849, and 14,247 in 1867. The length of double line was increased from 5,034 to 7,844 miles, or 56 per cent.; whilst the single lines had been increased 542 per cent., or from 998 miles in 1849, to 6,403 miles in 1867. Notwithstanding this, the cost per mile was maintained at from 33,000*l*. to 36,000*l*. This was explained by the general traffic having increased 240 per cent., and the goods traffic 400 per cent., whilst the capital expenditure was only 120 per cent. This augmented traffic demanded extensive increase of rolling-stock, sidings, and station accommodation, especially for goods. The traffic was still largely on the increase, and this would necessarily delay the closing of the capital accounts, which was desirable.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—Jan. 26.—Sir C. Trevelyan, K.C.B., Member of the Council, in the chair.—The paper read was, 'On the Modes of Reading in use by the Blind, and the means for arriving at Uniformity,' by Dr. T. R. Armitage.

**ANTHROPOLOGICAL.**—Feb. 1.—Capt. Bedford Pim, R.N., V.P., in the chair.—Major Frederick Millington read a paper 'On the Negro Slaves in Turkey.' The author gave the particulars connected with the sale of Negro slaves in Mussulman countries; then he described the lot which awaits the Negroes in Turkey, and concluded by some general observations on the question.

#### MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

- Mon.** Royal Institution, 2.—General Monthly Meeting.  
—Entomological, 7.  
—Social Science Association, 8.—'Proposed Extension of Contagious Diseases Act and its Economical Aspects,' Mr. T. Bezge.  
—United Service Institution, 8½.—'Steensrup's Conical Sorew and Breech-loading Cannon,' Mr. F. Jansen.  
—Victoria Institute, 8.—'Numerical System of Old Testament,' Rev. Dr. Thornton.  
**Tues.** Royal Institution, 3.—'Architecture of the Human Body,' Prof. Humphry.  
—Engineers, 8.—'Statistics of Railway Expenditure and Income,' Mr. Harrison.  
—Ethnological, 8.—'Discovery of Flint Flakes under a Submerged Forest, West Somerset,' Mr. W. Boyd Dawkins; 'Remains of Pre-historic Man near the Crinan Canal, Argyllshire,' Rev. R. J. Mapleton.  
**Wed.** Archaeological Association, 8.—'Memorials of Gustave Adolphe,' Mr. H. F. Holt; a Paper by Mr. H. S. Cumings.  
—Society of Arts, 8.—'Loss of Life at Sea,' Mr. J. W. Wood.  
—Microscopical, 8.—Anniversary.  
—Geological, 8.—'Fossil Corals of the South-Australian Tertiary,' Prof. P. Martin Duncan; 'Note on a large undescribed Wealden Vertebrate,' Mr. J. W. Hulke; 'Additional Observations on the Neocomian Strata of Yorkshire and Lincolnshire, &c.,' Mr. J. W. Judd.  
**Thurs.** Royal Institution, 3.—'Chemistry,' Prof. Odling.  
—Royal Academy, 8.—'Painting,' Mr. C. W. Cope.  
—Antiquaries, 8½.—Election of Fellows.  
—Mathematical, 8½.—'Quartic Surfaces,' Prof. Cayley.  
—Zoological, 8½.—'New Cervine Animal from the Yang-tze-Kiang,' Mr. R. Swinhoe; 'Size of Red Corpuses of the Blood of Moschus, &c., with Historical Notices,' Mr. G. Gulliver.  
**Fri.** Royal Institution, 8.—'Temperature of Animal Life of Deep Sea,' Dr. Carpenter.  
**Sat.** Royal Institution, 3.—'Meteorology,' Mr. Scott.

#### Science Gossip.

THERE is no confirmation of the rumour of Dr. Livingstone's death, and the result of an examination of dates, distances, and last news from Zanzibar, leads us to believe the report to be untrue.

DR. ANDREWS, Vice President of the Queen's College, Belfast, has been elected an Honorary Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, in the room of the late Master of the Mint.

AS we mentioned lately, the expiration of Bessemer's patent next month is likely to increase the general use of steel instead of iron. The London and North Western has already made arrangements for laying a considerable distance with steel rails in place of worn-out iron ones.

MR. J. R. TAYLOR, of Erzeroum, the explorer of Eastern Asia Minor and Arabistan, is now in London.

DR. THUDICHUM has produced a wine from Pekoe and Congou.

IT seems that no French medical school has a special lecturer in Dentistry. In this France is behind most European countries and the United States. M. Préterre, with others of his profession, are endeavouring to have the deficiency put an end to as soon as possible.

M. ANDRÉ SANSON considers that he has made out eight species of horse (*E. caballus*). Of these, the Asiatic, the African, the Irish, and the British, are brachycephalous, while the German, the Frisian, the Belgian, and that of the basin of the Seine, are dolichocephalous.

DR. LADISLAS DE BELINA, of Heidelberg, has been thoroughly investigating the subject of the transfusion of blood, and has come to the conclusion that, if carefully conducted, it is by no means a dangerous operation.

PROF. WOHLER, of Göttingen, has discovered some very minute diamonds in a specimen of platinum from Oregon.

QUITE a warm controversy is going on between two American mineralogists, Mr. J. D. Dana and Mr. Brush, and Prof. Rose, of Berlin, with regard to the composition of certain streaks in a species of mica.

PROF. GIEBEL, of Halle, has made a thorough investigation with regard to the food of the swallow. He examined the alimentary canal in forty-six full-grown birds and in seventy-three young ones. Of the latter, more than half had been fed on insects alone, the stomachs of the others contained, besides insects, a few fruit-stones. The general result of

the professor's inquiry is to show that those French naturalists who have asserted that swallows are more injurious to cereals and fruit, than to insects, are entirely in the wrong.

DR. HEHN, at Berlin, and Professor Francesco Papa, at Turin, have each brought out a book on domestic animals in prehistoric times.

A FINE geological map of Tennessee has recently been published by that State. The author is Dr. Safford, of Cumberland University.

MR. C. A. WOLLE, of the Lehigh University, U.S.A., has demonstrated by analysis a new mineral, intermediate between Hercynite and Ceylonite. The specimen was found at Peekskill, New York.

AMERICAN geologists are at present very active; Mr. Hilgard, of the University of Mississippi, has been examining the Tertiary beds and salt-licks of Louisiana; Dr. Kimball is describing the rocks of Western Texas; and the states of Tennessee and Ohio are pushing forward their geological surveys.

A LETTER from Aleppo of the 12th of January states that its Caravan trade of so many ages standing is threatened by the Suez Canal. Goods for Bagdad, which used to pass in transit, proceed direct. The return trade will, of course, go down the Tigris and Euphrates by raft, instead of up stream by canal. The Aleppines are suffering from sickness and drought. On the 2nd (?) an earthquake was felt about 2 A.M. Bagdad is making advances, and steamers now run from Constantinople. Bombay will suffer from loss of trade with Bagdad, Bussorah, the Persian Gulf, &c.

THE recently published report of the Cape of Good Hope Meteorological Commission shows that the rainfall at the Cape in 1866 was 19.207 inches, and in 1867, 22.965 inches. At Aliwal, on the northern boundary of the colony, the fall was only 12.730 inches.

RECENT investigations show that both coal and copper occur in the Nicobar Islands: the former is similar to that found in the Andamans.

MR. W. THEOBOLD, in a paper read before the Asiatic Society of Bengal, describes some curiously engraved agate beads, of a kind different from any in the British or South Kensington Museum, which he has collected in the Benares district. He supposes them to be of Bactrian origin and of high antiquity.

THE School of Midwifery at Lahore for native women has proved successful.

DR. MARTEN has been installed as President of the College at Peking, in China.

THE Asiatic Society of Bengal have printed in their *Proceedings* an account of an accident at the gun-foundry, Gossipur, during a thunderstorm in August last. The five chimneys of the building are each 'protected' by a lightning conductor. A party of men at work on a heavy casting were moving a pot containing two tons of molten iron, when all at once nineteen of them were struck to the ground, some who were working the crane being thrown to a distance. Beyond the fright, they suffered no harm, and the overseer and another man, who were among them, felt nothing of the shock. It is remarkable that a low building should have received the stroke, when within a few yards was the chimney of the gun-furnace eighty feet high.

AT Ningpo a lecture on telegraphy, illustrated by experiments, has been given to a Chinese audience by Mr. J. D. Bishop, the Rev. J. M. Knowlton acting as interpreter. The Chinese are said to have been satisfied.

THE recently introduced Cinchona seems to thrive in St. Helena; about 4,000 plants have been put into the ground and are doing well.

A SPECIES of *Acarus*, hitherto undescribed, has been discovered by Dr. Becker, a German entomologist, to be the cause of the destruction of numbers of vines at the Cape.

THE *Nacional* of Quito, in Ecuador, published an official communication from the Governor of Pichincha, in which he announces the successful application in cancerous cases by Doctor Camillo

Casares of a plant called Cundurango. The application was a decoction of the plant. On the third day the fever abated and the insupportable fever was reduced. The plant is found in the province of Loja, and the Government of the Republic is causing further experiments to be made, as this substitution may, if the report can be trusted, prove an addition to the drugs of the country.

#### FINE ARTS

ROYAL ACADEMY of ARTS, BURLINGTON HOUSE.—THE EXHIBITION of PICTURES of the OLD MASTERS, with a Selection from the Works of Charles R. Leslie, R.A., and Clarkson Stanfield, R.A., is NOW OPEN.—Admission, from 9 A.M. till dusk: One Shilling; Catalogue, Sixpence. JOHN PRESCOTT KNIGHT, R.A., Sec.

THE SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS.—THE WINTER EXHIBITION of Sketches and Studies is NOW OPEN, 5, Pall Mall East. Ten till Five.—Admission, 1s. Gas on dark days. WILLIAM CALLOW, Secretary.

THE INSTITUTE of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS.—NOW OPEN, the FOURTH WINTER EXHIBITION of Sketches and Studies, Daily, from Nine to Six. Gallery, 82, Pall Mall. JAMES FAHEY, Secretary.

GUSTAVE DORÉ.—DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street.—EXHIBITION of PICTURES, OPEN DAILY, at the New Gallery, from Ten till Five (gas at dusk).—Admission, 1s.

GENERAL EXHIBITION of WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS, Dudley Gallery, Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly.—THE SIXTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION will OPEN on MONDAY, February 7th. GEORGE L. HALL, Hon. Sec.

*Mural or Monumental Decoration.* By W. Cave Thomas. (Winsor & Newton.)

*The Conservation of Pictures.* By Manfred Holyoake. (Dalton & Lucy.)

*Systematic Drawing and Shading.* By Charles Ryan. (Cassell, Petter & Galpin.)

MR. CAVE THOMAS is well known as the painter of many important mural pictures which we have noticed from time to time, and as the author of two books on abstract science. He is an artist of power, originality and high aims; and to these qualifications of a writer on technical art is to be added a long practical familiarity with the methods of decoration to which this treatise is devoted. Its subjects are fresco, encaustic, water-glass, mosaic and oil-painting, and an appendix is added, containing Mr. MacIac's valuable 'Report on the Water-Glass Method of Painting,' which he presented to the Commissioners on the Fine Arts of 1861, after his return from Berlin, where he had studied the practice of Kaubach and his pupils. Mr. MacIac was the first to introduce the process to this country, and from his report and personal instructions is derived all that has been done by national commissions, so far as this method of painting is concerned. It is convenient to have this paper in the same volume with Mr. Cave Thomas's dissertations, but as anybody can buy it for fourpence as a Parliamentary paper, it was not absolutely necessary to republish it. In his Appendix, Mr. Thomas also gives a list of works on painting,—useful, but not quite complete, even as regards English publications; for instance, it does not contain Sanderson's 'Graphice'; a list of painters such as occurs at the end of the old editions of Du Fresnoy; and lastly, a list of the principal existing mural decorations. The artist's name, class of subjects, localities and method of execution of each example cited are given.

Mr. Thomas has collected a large mass of information, sifted it by the aid of his technical experience, and arranged the results in a compendious form. The treatise on fresco-painting has the advantage of his studies in Munich under Cornelius and Hess; that on water-glass painting owes much to Prof. Fuchs's tract on the subject; that on mosaic is wholly practi-

cal; while that on oil-painting embodies the writer's studies, and is entirely derived from them. The treatise opens with a general history of mural decoration in antiquity, and a sketch of Mr. Thomas's theories upon the principles of art,—or we should rather say, a sketch of those ideas which are displayed in an essay he has recently published. The practitioner in fresco, stereochrome, encaustic and other modes of painting will find minute particulars respecting the preparation of the materials used in each method; and we can commend the whole book to artists, representing as it does the most recent knowledge. Mr. Thomas writes clearly and tersely.

The second book on our list is less technical than the first; but its theme is hardly less important and is more interesting to the general reader. It may be called a protest against a prejudice which is said to exist against what Mr. Holyoake describes as the "conservation" of pictures; in common language, against their "restoration." Undoubtedly, a great deal of passion and ignorance has been shown on this subject; but the former has been justified by the ravages which incompetent restorers inflicted on many most admirable paintings; and it will be an evil day for art when such indignation ceases to exist. No competent person will deny that a certain proportion of old pictures can be improved by judicious restoration; but all assert that lamentable mischief has been done; and we may ask, what we ought to restore or "conserve," and who shall be trusted with the office? The former of these questions Mr. Holyoake answers by pointing out the nature of the defects with which a restorer can deal, and telling us how much we should expect from his labours. Our author gives a lively sketch of the vicissitudes of pictures, and explains the way of preventing damage from damp, heat, over-cleaning, and mechanical injuries, such as dirt and even actual excision of parts; and in another section he defines "cleaning," its nature, objects and limits. The modes of operation are treated in a general and tentative way, with cautions to operators. These and the chapters which follow are not only readable, but have practical value. Our own impression, formed long ago, is, that only absolute necessity warrants the "restoration" of pictures; that it is more frequently injurious than beneficial; but, if the work must be done, we may again ask, "Who shall restore?" Mr. Holyoake's little book will help owners of pictures by telling them what may be done and what ought not to be done; but, of course, he does not say to whom the work should be entrusted. One suggestion that he makes may be worth considering, namely, that certificates of ability to restore paintings should be granted by a competent authority.

Mr. Ryan writes like a practised teacher of drawing. His counsels are distinguished by common sense, and expressed with clearness and tact.

#### MR. LEIGHTON'S NEW PICTURE.

The picture by Mr. Leighton, to which we alluded last week as likely to be his sole contribution to the forthcoming Royal Academy Exhibition, derives its subject from the pathetic conclusion of the 'Alcestis' of Euripides, the story of which may be thus briefly recalled. Admetus, the friend of Apollo, married Alcestis, and when his time came for death the Fates consented to prolong his life if

another person would die in his stead; and this Alcestis did. She, in the picture, lies supine on a bier beneath a canopy which hangs from trees near the sea-shore. Her figure is statue-like, with ordered limbs, hair and dress; a few red flowers are scattered upon it. Hercules struggles with Death, who has come to take his due; and in the wrestle bends his antagonist firmly across his knee, as if to give a back-fall. Admetus, old and hoary, stands behind the bier, sustaining in his arms a damsel of his house who has sought refuge there in her terror. The attendants are gathered at the head of the bier and form a grand group; among them are two virgins with rose-garlands and funeral vases; the grave is in front. Beyond the figure of Admetus the sea is seen, a vast and purple plain, under a thunderous sky. The most striking figures of the design are those of Hercules and Death; the latter is a livid form, hardly less muscular than his enemy, whose brawny and golden-hued flesh and robe of lion's hide contrast strongly with the mortal pallors of the other. The picture is of a large size, about eight feet in length by more than five feet in height.

#### MR. PRINSEP'S PICTURES.

MR. V. PRINSEP has in hand, and will probably contribute several, if not all the following pictures to the next Royal Academy Exhibition:—1. 'The Death of Cleopatra.' The queen is seated in a chair in the atrium of the temple-tomb which she built for Antony, and before his grave, where a fire burns on a tripod. Iras, with arms extended, lies dead at her mistress's feet; her head is towards us and the figure is successfully foreshortened. Charmian turns to the soldier who approaches with Caesar's message. Ranges of columns, with their superincumbent architecture, form the background. 2. 'Coming Home from the Garden,' a young lady standing at a rustic gate which opens to a house. 3. 'A Dish of Tea,' a damsel in the costume of Queen Anne's days, entering a room, pushing back its door before her and bearing in her hands a rich tea-equipage. 4. 'A portrait of Mary Wyndham,' a girl walking in a field with flowers in her lap. 5. 'A Lady reading "Sir Charles Grandison,"' and seated at a small table in a chamber with a book before her, looking as if rapt in its pages and hesitating to turn the leaf which her fingers hold. This artist has been commissioned to design for the Art-Department a large picture, to be wrought in mosaic, and represent students receiving prizes which they have won in competition. When finished this work will be placed in the Examination Hall at South Kensington.

#### PHOTOGRAPHS AFTER MR. SOLOMON'S DESIGNS.

We have received from Mr. Simeon Solomon a series of photographs, by Mr. F. Hollyer, from his sketches and designs. These works supplement a former series, which we received some time ago, and comprise, in addition, transcripts from some of more elaborate character than before. Of the latter the most effective is 'A Youthful Saint of the Eastern Church,' from the design of a picture which was recently in the Dudley Gallery, and was examined by us there. The copy appears to differ in minor points from the painting. We do not like the face; but the draperies are as gorgeous as in the original, which is saying a great deal. The other designs have pathetic and romantic subjects, such as 'The Sleepers, and One that Watches,' three angelic heads, which exhibit refinement of taste, but a lack of artistic education; the expressions, from Mr. Solomon's point of view, are intense. A good drawing is 'A Study,' a lady with an ineffable but pathetic look. Many of our artist's works here are so badly drawn, e.g. 'Love bound and wounded,' that their fine sentiments are travestied by imperfect treatment: this is a great pity. See 'An Image of Desire,' which mocks itself in its defects. Working in a peculiar and exquisite vein Mr. Solomon is unjust to his purpose, while he betrays his art by neglecting to master the human form in a manner which is due to his taste. So much sense of beauty as he exhibits should enable him

to overcome defects which are sometimes puerile, and always due to bad training and an example which appears to have been misunderstood. It is a puzzle to us how the author of works such as these can consent to put them before the world in so crude a state. Mr. Hollyer's photographs are evidently perfect.

#### THE LACAZE GALLERY.

The legacy left to the Louvre by the late M. Lacaze has been received by Count Neunerkerke, who is now preparing the Salle des Anciens États, lately devoted to the pottery of the Campana Gallery, for the reception of the collection, and has continued M. Thuillier in the post of conservator, which he held for many years under M. Lacaze.

Every nook and corner of M. Lacaze's hotel were crammed with pictures, and the experts have valued the collection at about two millions of francs. M. Lacaze was a good judge, and what he bought he never parted with; the consequence is that many admirable works which had fallen out of view will now be brought to the light of day. The *Moniteur des Arts* gives a pretty full account of the collection, and we extract so much of it as is likely to interest the general artistic world.

M. Lacaze was a great lover of the French school of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Of the Louis Quatorze period the most remarkable works are a portrait of the President Mesmes, and another large and important work by Philippe de Champaigne; the latter represents the 'Prévôts des Marchands et des Échevins' of Paris, and was purchased at the Sebastiani sale for only 200 francs. There are fifteen portraits by Largillière; and a large picture, 'Hercules at the Feet of Omphale,' by Lemoine, one of the original decorators of Versailles.

Artists and amateurs will find here a number of Watteau's works, for which the "Davidists" had so much contempt that the public galleries of France possess scarcely half-a-dozen examples. M. Lacaze was always on the look out for these, and secured sixteen works, amongst which is the famous "Gilles," which was lost sight of for years. M. Denon, when Director of the Imperial Museums, found this picture at one of the old *bric-à-brac* shops which stood in the Cour du Carrousel, with the following written upon it in chalk: "Pierrot voudrait vous plaire"; he recognized the "Gilles," purchased it for about 200 francs, and, delighted with his prize, offered it at once to the commission charged with the purchase of works for the Louvre; but it was unanimously and disdainfully rejected. At the sale of M. Denon's private collection, after his death, the picture was purchased by M. Sipières, who sold it in the early years of Louis Philippe's reign to M. Lacaze for 3,000 francs. Amongst the other Watteaus are a 'Sleeping Nymph and Satyr,' and a 'Man Drinking.'

There are several works in the collection by Boucher, Lancret, Fragonard and Chardin, and two very remarkable historical portraits by Greuze, those of the Conventionnels Goussonné and Fabre d'Eglantine. Many artists of less renown are represented, for M. Lacaze not only possessed taste and judgment, but also a good share of what our neighbours call *flair*. Amongst works of other schools will be found a 'Portrait of Mary de Médicis,' by Rubens; Rembrandt's 'Pool of Bethesda'; 'A Mendicant,' by Ribera; some fine portraits by Tintoret; and some examples of the Ostades and Teniers.

It has been said that when M. Lacaze obtained possession of a picture he never let it go again. Many amusing anecdotes on this subject are current in Paris; one of his hits was the purchase, for a mere trifle, of a charming work by Raoux, Boucher's nephew. A friend, also a great connoisseur, called upon him and said, "I have a proposal to make to you; I possess the pendant of that picture; do me the favour to let me have it."—"Well, let me see," said Lacaze, with a smile, "what will you give me for it?"—"15,000 francs."—"No," said Lacaze, after a pretence of considera-

tion, "but bring me yours and I will give you 16,000." So the pendants remained separated. At Lord Pembroke's sale Lacaze gave 3,000 francs for a small picture called 'La Toilette.' The Marquis of Hertford was immensely taken by the picture and offered 30,000 francs for it, but Lacaze was inflexible.

### Fine-Art Gossip.

THE Royal Academicians have resolved to have another exhibition of pictures by the Old Masters, in continuation of that which is now open: it will be prepared at the beginning of next year. The present exhibition will be closed at the end of this month. When the expenses are repaid, the proceeds of it will be devoted by the Academicians to a benevolent purpose connected with art and artists.

It is now arranged that Mr. Ruskin's lectures as Slade Professor of Fine Art in Oxford will begin with a discourse, called an "inaugural lecture," to be delivered at 2 o'clock, on the 8th inst., Tuesday next. He will also deliver during the term a course of six lectures on the limits and elementary practice of Art. These lectures will be given in the large lecture-room of the University Museum, on Tuesdays, at 2 o'clock, beginning on the 15th inst. The subjects will be (1) 'The Relation of Art to Religion'; (2), Feb. 22, 'The Relation of Art to Morals'; (3), March 1, 'The Relation of Art to Use'; (4), March 8, 'Line'; (5), March 15, 'Light'; and (6), March 22, 'Colour.'

CHISWICK CHURCH, with the graves of Sir John Chardin, the Duchess of Portsmouth (S. R. De Kerhouel), Lord Macartney, Hogarth, Carpele the surgeon, De Louthembourg the painter, Fittler and Sharpe the engravers, and Ugo Foscolo, has so many claims on the kindly thoughts of artists and men of letters and science that many will be sorry on learning that its old tower, the sole remaining Gothic part of the edifice, has been restored in a manner which, although doubtless faithful enough, has been fatal to that venerable aspect which used to delight the eye.

In reply to inquiries respecting the prospect of an election taking place of a Slade Professor of the Fine Arts in University College, London, we may state that it is probable the election will not be made for some months to come. One difficulty, as we understand, appears in regard to the erection of a building which some authorities desire in order to carry out the work in view. We presume that the share of the Slade endowment of this Professorship which has fallen to the College, will not suffice for the execution of a scheme so large as many desire to see carried out.

SIR A. PANIZZI's friends will be glad to learn that Mr. Watts's portrait of that gentleman is about to be engraved by Mr. Outrim; we believe on a scale which will be larger than ordinary for such cases.

AN idea of the value and extent of the Slade bequest of prints and drawings to the British Museum may be obtained from a knowledge of the fact that it consists of 7,761 of the former and 47 of the latter. These figures do not include the illustrated books. Some time since we called attention to the earlier and rarer examples exhibited in the King's Library.

MR. G. DENNIS, having discharged consular functions in three quarters of the globe, including Crete, is now gazetted as Consul at Palermo. He was not long enough in Crete to do much archaeology, but Sicily is favourite ground with him. It was while exploring Sicily that he was stopped by the civil troubles.

M. BEULÉ has begun his course of lectures on Archaeology: his subject is "Pompeii and Herculaneum." M. Beulé, as we have already announced, visited the Campanian coast last month.

THE portrait of Mr. Fowler, C.E., painted by Mr. Millais, which attracted so much attention at the last Royal Academy Exhibition, has been presented by the former to the Institution of Civil Engineers.

A COLLECTION, representing certain classes of engravings and etchings, having been bequeathed by the late Mr. F. C. Gray to Harvard College, Cambridge, U.S., students in that institution have opportunities for observing the finer kinds of Art as displayed by Rembrandt and A. Dürer; in the productions of the latter this bequest is said to be comparatively well furnished; also with those of M. Antonio. The collection contains nothing after Turner (!), and seems poor in respect to English masterpieces: there are none by Jacquemart, and but six by Henriquel-Dupont. These deficiencies must have been intentional on the part of the collector: another donor may fill the gaps.

THE Académie des Beaux Arts has elected M. Gaillet a foreign Associate.

INDIA seems a suitable field for a photographic exhibition, but that at Calcutta this year is not so well spoken of. The best subjects are views of Indian scenery and architecture, and those of Messrs. Bourne are mentioned.

A HANDSOME album is being published in Florence, containing photographic reproductions of the writing of Italian artists from the twelfth to the seventeenth centuries. Each part will contain twenty-five autographs and a biographical notice of the writer.

WE have received from Messrs. Edwards & Kidd, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, three specimens of their "photo-mechanical printing," the subjects being (1) A transcript from the engraving by A. Dürer 'The Vengeance of Justice' (Scott's Catalogue, 69). This specimen is rather clearer and firmer than common with copies printed with printer's ink, which is the case here. Of course it is rather a difficult subject. (2) An unimportant outline of a landscape, of no account in any respect. (3) A portrait, which is a little opaque, but renders the half tones fairly well.

THE wealthy men of taste in New York have proposed the establishment of an extensive Museum of Art, &c. A large meeting was recently held, when Mr. Bryant made an address on the subject.

WE have received from Mr. Dolamore five photographs from drawings by Mr. F. Smallfield, representing so many parts of the interior of the Charterhouse, London. The original drawings are in the Exhibition of the Society of Painters in Water Colours: to them we called attention when reviewing this Exhibition; at the present crisis in the history of this ancient school-house, these works have great interest. The photographs very successfully reproduce the pictures, and will form admirable records of its character and architecture. They will be precious to all old Carthusians.

### MUSIC

#### CONCERTS OF THE WEEK.

HERR JOSEPH JOACHIM has returned to the Monday Popular Concerts, and the amateurs of chamber music are content. Herr Joachim is the mainstay of the Monday Popular seasons, and his absence makes a void no one else can fill. This is a great position; but never was great position more fairly earned. The German violinist has, indeed, found the way of duty the road to honour. By a profound reverence for his art, and by the highest cultivation of great abilities, he has made himself what he is. It cannot be said that he ever turned aside after the cheap glory of those who flatter vulgar tastes; but the value of a man like Herr Joachim must not be measured by his success as a player. That music owes much to his example nobody can doubt; if we do not know how much, we can at all events be sure that the influence of an artist first in his profession is first in power.

Herr Joachim appeared on Saturday last at one of Mr. Chappell's morning concerts, and was warmly greeted by a large audience. With the co-operation of MM. Ries, Zerbin, Straus, and Piatti, he played Beethoven's c major Quintet (Op. 29), one of the works most identified with his name. The Quintet itself needs no praise, but will bear a thousand in-

terpretations, each as likely to be true as the rest. What more prolific in suggestion, for example, than the *presto finale*? The episode which twice interrupts this movement may be "all things to all men." To worthy M. de Lenz, Beethoven's undaunted panegyrist, it was "a sort of recitative, casting, as it were, defiance among the world of light-footed fairies." If this be so—the supposition is a wild one,—never was defiance couched in gentler phrase; and, whether it be so or not, never was phrase delivered in sweeter tones than by Herr Joachim. Each movement met with equal justice; and the entire performance was one to be remembered. Schubert's Trio in B flat (Op. 99) ended the programme which the Quintet began. This is the "sorrowful, lyrical, feminine" composition, one glance at which, according to Schumann, disperses "all the pitiful clouds of life." Less partial judges must grant that the work contains much of beauty. We imagine, however, that few who know his Quartet in A minor will call the Trio Schubert's "most individual and original piece." The genius of Schubert, when best shown, is great enough to hide defects of training. In this lies his most remarkable characteristic; and it is unfortunate for the B flat Trio that the hearer cannot help feeling how little its composer knew what to do with the abundance of his ideas. Herr Joachim took part only in the works we have named; the third instrumental piece being Mozart's Pianoforte Sonata in A major. The choice of this sonata for an artist like Herr Pauer can only be explained by supposing that Mr. Chappell wished to afford the school-girls in his morning audience a lesson. Miss Blanche Cole, the vocalist, was creditably successful with Schubert's 'Ave Maria.'

At Monday's concert, another audience gave Herr Joachim a yet more hearty welcome than he received on Saturday. The orchestra was crowded by his shilling admirers; and these were specially demonstrative; in other parts of the hall empty seats appeared, strangely at variance with the occasion and with precedent. The concert began with Beethoven's E flat Quartet (No. 10), a difficult work, neither all the meaning nor all the beauty of which is obvious at first sight. It belongs to a transition period of the master's career, a time when he was passing from his second manner to his third. Hence it shares the characteristics of both, and alternately delights and puzzles. Nevertheless, the Quartet is safe, because of the "allegretto" with which it closes. The theme and variations constituting this movement would charm ever so unclassical an audience. Beethoven's Trio in c minor (Op. 1) was also given, but neither it nor the Quartet was the success of the evening; that honour falling to Bach's 'Chaconne' in D minor, as played by Herr Joachim. The merits of the old master's ingenious and interesting work need not be discussed here. Probably they affected the audience little; so great was the interest of Joachim's marvellous execution. Responding to an inevitable *encore*, the artist gave another movement by the same composer, rendering it in a style not less extraordinary than that of his previous effort. Such a display has rarely stimulated the enthusiasm of amateurs. Herr Pauer was again the pianist, and brought forward, this time, something worthy of his reputation—Mendelssohn's Sonata in F sharp minor. In Beethoven's 'Busslied,' Miss Blanche Cole well earned the recall with which she was honoured.

At the last Saturday Evening Concert, in Exeter Hall, Mr. Leslie's orchestra played Mozart's 'Jupiter,' and, also, the overtures to 'Semiramide' and 'Zanetta.' Miss Helen D'Alton, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Signor Foli contributed a selection of more or less popular songs; and 'Signorina Vittoria de Bono' played two violin solos. Signorina de Bono is, we fear, the *avancée* of a legion of lady fiddlers attracted hitherwards by Madame Norman-Néruda's success. If all were sure to prove Madame Norman-Néruda's equals they might count upon a welcome. But, judging from Signorina de Bono, this is by no means the case; and it is hard we should be called upon to hear music indifferently played simply because the instrument is a violin and the performer a woman.

MR. HENRY LESLIE gave the first of his Concerts for this season on Thursday. Our notice must be reserved; but a word or two about the general scheme may fittingly be said now. At the second Concert Herr Joachim will play the violin concertos of Beethoven and Mendelssohn; at the third, Mendelssohn's music to 'Antigone' is promised; and at the fourth will be sung a selection of unaccompanied vocal music. When we say that in Thursday's programme appeared chamber music by Beethoven and Mozart, it will be seen that Mr. Leslie's campaign covers a wide field. Nevertheless, his choir remains the great attraction.

## MUSIC IN LEIPZIG.

MOST of your readers, no doubt, have seen the Gewandhaus Hall, a hall too small for the number of its frequenters, but beautifully constructed according to the laws of acoustics, where many a musical celebrity has had its beginning; indeed, a star of the first magnitude, Fräulein Emma Brandes, a young pianist of sixteen, daughter of a village schoolmaster near Schwerin, and pupil of the Grand Ducal Chapel-master, A. Schmitt, of that town, after gaining a succession of triumphs at Frankfurt, Bremen, Brunswick and Weimar, played Mendelssohn's Concerto in G minor, and three solo-pieces, being Presto, in a major, by D. Scarlatti, 'In the Evening,' a fantasy, by R. Schumann, and Rondo (C major), by C. M. von Weber. She displayed a mastery over the instrument such as pleased even severe critics. The audience was enthusiastic in its applause, and this first performance was an unequivocal success. On inquiry, I have learnt that her father placed her under the guidance of Herr Schmitt, and he, assisted by the Court pianist, Goltermann, spared no pains in fostering the talent entrusted to him, and the result must be an ample reward for those two teachers. I hear that the general education of Fräulein Brandes, thanks to the generosity of the Grand-Duchess of Schwerin, who takes a lively interest in the gifted young lady, has been all that can be desired, and such as is requisite for a thorough musician, and thus she is fitted every way to fulfil the expectations entertained of her. I understand she intends visiting London in May next.

The rest of the programme of the evening, as well as the execution of each member, were in keeping with the performance of the *debutante*. Madame Pesckka-Lentner, of our stage, sang with her wonted taste an air from 'Elijah,' by Mendelssohn, 'Hear, Israel,' &c., and another from Haydn's 'Seasons'; and the orchestra did full justice to Gade's 'In the Highlands,' as the overture, and Robert Schumann's delicious Symphony No. 1, B major, as the concluding piece.

## Musical Gossip.

It possibly may be because the field of musical interest widens month by month that the amount of misstatement, calculated to mislead our contemporaries and successors, increases in proportion. The other day, when reading of the illness of Mr. Balfe (which is said to be serious), we were astonished to learn that his 'Puits d'Amour,' written for the charming Madame Anna Thillon, is the only opera by the English composer known to the French journalists, and is put down by them as the last he wrote. Have they forgotten then 'Les Quatre Fils Aymon' (the most charming of Mr. Balfe's comic operas), composed for the Opéra Comique, or his attempt at the Grand Opéra in 'The Star of Seville'?—a great chance flung away, owing to his fatal facility.

HERE is another announcement, in the columns of a contemporary, some explanation of which would be most welcome. We are apprised that a festival, in honour of Beethoven, will be held at Dresden in December, and that "the last day is to be devoted to a water-procession upon the Rhine"! How that river is to be transported to the Saxon capital may be left as a puzzle to be solved by the Geographical Society.

THE tragedies which have lately occurred in a church at Liverpool and a theatre at Bristol—both

causing a fearful loss of life and amount of misery—have stirred anew the question of personal safety in the public buildings in which crowds congregate. It was well on the part of the *Times* the other day to take up the question. Were a panic, real or unreal, to arise in certain of our most frequented places of entertainment,—to name but two, Exeter and St. James's Halls,—we might have to bewail a horror outdoing that of the holocaust at Santiago. Perhaps we may be favoured with Government supervision after some half-dozen catastrophes of the kind shall have happened.

M. FÉTIS has retired from his presidency over the Conservatoire at Brussels. He must be credited with having done much good for this establishment, which has given to Europe many pupils of excellent talent. A career of greater activity than his has never been led by artist; the variety of matters embraced in it precluding completeness and accuracy. The authority governing a great music-school should furnish occupation for any one man; but M. Fétis has been throughout many years a composer, a journalist, a theorist, an essayist, a biographer, an encyclopedist. To his punctuality and diligence in some of these characters and capacities we can bear witness.

It is now said that it is difficult to find a situation for the new opera-house that is to be; that the Colosseum—most unlucky of show-places!—has been offered, but the common sense of the projectors refused it; that the ground in Leicester Square, including, it may be presumed, the site of Saville House, does not bear on it a clear title. A sufficient space in a practical London neighbourhood seems priceless. But of one thing all projectors may rest assured: that the entertainment which is real and thoroughly carried out will attract and hold its public, however questionable the locality. When Madame Vestris took the old Olympic Theatre in Wych Street, it may be doubted whether one out of the twenty magnificent coachmen who nightly deposited the choicest, most difficult and most aristocratic audiences of London there to see her exquisitely-prepared performances could, without inquiry, find the obscure place of diversion in an abominable neighbourhood.

A COMMISSION has been appointed to inquire into and reconstitute the Conservatoire at Paris.

At the Opera House at Lima, the *prima donna*, Signora Marchetti, has had her benefit. Her admirers decorated the whole way from her residence to the theatre with flowers, ribbons and triumphal arches, and drew her back home in a car got up for the occasion; but her partisans, and those of Signora Mollo, refusing to hear the rival singer, threw stones and brickbats on the stage. As the chorus singers were maimed, it is supposed the authorities may interfere. Meanwhile a third *prima donna* has arrived from Panama, a Miss Stales, an American of promise.

## DRAMA

## THE NEW ROYALTY THEATRE.

MR. HALLIDAY'S domestic drama, 'Checkmate,' has been succeeded at the New Royalty by another piece from the same pen. In design and in outline 'Love's Doctor' is not unlike its predecessor. It is, however, less probable in story than finished in workmanship. In the process of filling up the author has paid less regard to consistency of plot, or to probability even, than to fitting certain members of the New Royalty company with parts suited to their talents. His situations and his incidents, moreover, are extravagant, and his entire work belongs less to comedy than to farce.

Charles Lavender, a simple-minded youth, has fallen in love with Alice Onion, a girl whom he has seen working at a sewing-machine, and has been overheard by his father making direct proposals of marriage. Dr. Lavender is astute, and, instead of forbidding the contemplated match, invites Alice, with her relatives, to visit him at his country house. The Onion family comprising, among its other members, a son who is a

shoeblack and a father who is a sot, is placed under such circumstances as bring into fullest light all that is least pleasant and attractive in it. Dr. Lavender, moreover, with more cleverness than sense of hospitality, aids to make his guests supremely ridiculous. Alice, who, whatever her deficiencies of education, has quick perceptions, sees with sorrow and indignation the ludicrous position in which all are placed, breaks off the engagement with young Lavender, and consoles herself with a lover in her own station in life. The mirth-moving power of 'Love's Doctor' depends principally upon the characters. These are cleverly sketched. Onion père is a Crimean warrior, who, on the strength of his share in the honours of the Balaclava charge, has acquired a reputation as a hero. He leads a disreputable life in public-house bars, lying hard to gain the eleemosynary drams which have become his principal support. This character was well personated by Mr. Dewar, who, in parts of this kind, shows special ability. The airs of tipsy gravity and martial dignity of the scamp were well rendered; the entire character bringing to mind Thackeray's Costigan. 'Love's Doctor' recalls, indeed, in more than one respect, the Fotheringay episode in the life of Pendennis. Mrs. Onion, a lady intended for the highest spheres of life, but condemned by fate to keep a chandler's shop, was amusingly portrayed by Miss Oliver. Jack the shoeblack was represented by Miss Charlotte Saunders. In this character the farcical element in the play is most forcibly presented. Had not the author desired to produce a laugh at almost any cost, he would have made the brother of Alice a little less outrageously vulgar and extravagant.

'Love's Doctor' has many faults, but it has at least the merit of provoking laughter. Its first performance was thoroughly successful.

## LE VAUDEVILLE.

OF three novelties which have been played at the Vaudeville one only is important enough to claim notice. 'Jacques Cernol,' a three-act comedy, by M. Cadol, the author of 'Les Inutiles,' is a cleverly-written drama upon a commonplace and often-used theme. It contains one strong act, the last. M. Cernol, a rich merchant, marries for a second wife a woman young and handsome, who soon afterwards takes for her lover his friend, M. de Bliac. Albert, the son of M. Cernol, returning home, discovers the secret of the guilty pair, and seeks, without disturbing the repose of his father, to vindicate his honour. The task is not easy, and ere it is accomplished the young man has seen himself gravely compromised in the opinion of those he best loves. In the end, however, without opening his father's eyes, he sends away the lover, and brings his step-mother to a state of penitence and to a resolution of amendment. For these actions he is rewarded with the hand of a ward of his father whom he has long loved.—'Les Curiosités de Jeanne,' a one-act comedy of M. Verconsin, is a clever little trifle, which was well played by Delannoy, Saint-Germain Delessart and Madame Grivot, and obtained a complete success. A young wife persuades her husband to take her *incognito* to some of the scenes of his bachelor-life. The disclosures she obtains are more amusing to lookers-on than satisfactory to those taking part in them.—'La Chasse au Bonheur,' of M. A. Decourcelle, was a complete failure.

## LE THÉÂTRE DU CHATEAU-D'EAU.

'FLAMME DE PUNCH' is the curious title of a new comedy, by MM. Grangé and Billard, which has been produced at this latest born of Parisian theatres. The name is bestowed by a certain Marcel upon a young girl, with whom, for the purpose of inducing his uncle to regard him as a *mauvais sujet*, and free him from a marriage the preliminaries of which have been arranged, he contracts an apparent *liaison*. Marcel is successful in breaking off the marriage, but finds he has taken upon himself other bonds. His attentions to Flamme de Punch, meaningless as they were intended to be,

have created such a pothole in the mind of the maiden, that when they are discontinued she endeavours to commit suicide. Her attempt fails, and Marcel, struck by the love she bears him, ends by espousing her.—An unimportant little vaudeville, 'Vlà le Général,' has also been played.

#### Dramatic Gossip.

A ROMANTIC drama, by Mr. H. T. Craven, entitled 'Philomel,' is in rehearsal at the Globe Theatre.

We have not yet, it appears, heard the last of 'Formosa,' which is about to be produced at the Princess's. At Easter this theatre will pass into the hands of a French company.

We regret to announce that Miss Neilson, while waiting, on Monday last, to go on the stage of the Gaiety Theatre, was struck on the head by a roller. She has, in consequence, been unable to continue her performances of *Mary Belton*, in 'Uncle Dick's Darling.' More serious consequences than a temporary absence from the stage are not feared.

MR. JEFFERSON proposes, we understand, to revisit England during the course of next year.

CONCURRENT testimony from many quarters shows that Mr. Fechter's first appearance in America has been far less successful than was anticipated. This result is in a large measure attributable to the injudicious puffing with which the arrival of Mr. Fechter was heralded.

'LOVE'S MASQUERADE,' in which Mrs. Bowers is performing in New York, proves to be 'Donna Diana,' a play adapted by Dr. Marston from the Spanish, and performed seven years ago by Mr. and Mrs. Vezin at the Princess's.

A COMEDY of American manners, entitled 'Surf; or, Life at Long Branch,' has been produced, with moderate success, at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, New York.

THE following are among the actors comprised in the company which, in the course of next month, will leave Paris for England: Mesdames Schneider, Marie Pradal, Monnier, Daguy, Desamps; MM. Carrier, Beckers, Tayau, Desmonts. The order of their tour, as at present sketched out, is Dublin, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Newcastle, Manchester, Birmingham, London; the pieces to be performed being 'La Grande-Duchesse,' 'Orphée aux Enfers,' 'Barbe Bleue,' 'La Périchole,' and 'Les Deux Aveugles.'

M. SARDOU is a candidate for one of the vacant *fauteuils* of the Académie.

THE following pieces are in preparation at various theatres in Paris: 'La Vie Infernale,' by M. Emile Garbوريا, and 'La Charmeuse,' by M. Touroude, at the Ambigu Comique; 'Le Rameau d'Or,' a fairy spectacle, by MM. Chivot, Duru, and Clairville, at the Châtelet; 'Claudie,' a drama, by George Sand, at the Théâtre de Cluny.

Two important decisions have recently been pronounced by the new Ministre des Beaux Arts. By the first, leave is given to French managers to play the entire *répertoire* of M. Victor Hugo. The second declares that the Committee of Examination shall in future return intact and without mutilation all pieces submitted to it. This amounts to a great limitation, and almost an abolition, of the powers of the "censure."

'L'AFFRANCHI' of M. Latour Saint-Ybars has speedily been withdrawn from the Odéon, and is now supplanted by the 'Bâtard' of M. Touroude. 'L'Autre,' a new drama of M. George Sand, is now in rehearsal. It has important parts for M. Berton and Mlle. Sarah Bernhardt.

On the 9th of January, a new comedy by Dr. Berthold Seemann, entitled 'Wahlmacht Qual,' was performed at Hanover. The piece, which was well received, is founded upon a story told by Ebeling in his 'Lebende Bilder,' a book about to be published in this country.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—TREVOR.—A. H.—E. A. D.—J. F.—M.—J. R.—E. W.—L. S.—C. M. D.—M. D.—Dr. A.—C. C. E.—W. L.—received.

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 Agents: for SCOTLAND, Messrs. Bell & Bradburn, and Mr. John Menzies, Edinburgh;—for IRELAND, Mr. John Robertson, Dublin.—Saturday, February 5, 1870.